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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Catholic Laymen's League Called 'Fake'

Labor Strikes Directed Against Biggest Industry

Industry in America faces a year which probably will be marked by more important strikes than ever were known in our history. They may be comparatively few in number, but extremely vital, since they will be directed against essential industry and for the purpose of making effective labor's right to bargain collectively for a living wage.

It is amazing how well labor is being directed in present strikes. In the early days of trade unionism, poor, undirected labor stumbled along with strikes on falling markets, often to the actual joy of the manufacturer.

Today strikes in those factories which supply units to the automotive industry are tying up the entire production process at the very height of the season. Labor is intelligent, and learning fast.

Victory Forced in Bendix Case

The Bendix situation is an example. Bendix was one of the few plants which supplies practically every unit in the automotive and aviation industries. There was no question of hours or working conditions, but rather the recognition of a union organization. It was a sit-down strike, peaceful, well organized—and successful.

In the face of bonuses paid the workers at Chrysler and at General Motors, labor directed its activities to the manufacture of vital parts and simply forced a recognition of the principle of collective bargaining so opposed in the mass production industries as to render conciliation seemingly hopeless.

During recent weeks labor struck again at the Midland Steel company, which supplies the frames for many of the largest manufacturers. Once more it was a strike within the essential parts manufacture, tying up production and forcing Chrysler to close its factories on Tuesday, December 1. This was followed by the closing of the Lincoln-Zephyr works on Thursday, December 3!

Strikes Tie Up Auto Glass Supply

In the same week Pittsburgh Plate Glass corporation experienced a strike in a third supplier of automotive parts. Immediately after came news that 1,300 workers in the Libbey-Owens Ford plant at Ottawa, Illinois, had struck.

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Investigators Find Lone Man in Room; Just 'Smear' Stunt

SOCIAL JUSTICE is indebted to **The Tablet** of Brooklyn, N. Y., for exposing the "Catholic Laymen's League" as a "fake"; and just another political campaign effort to "smear" Father Coughlin in the eyes of the public.

New York Catholics, concerned over the libelous nature of the charges made by the so-called "Catholic Laymen's League Opposed to Political Ecclesiasticism"—and a bit impressed no doubt by its imposing title—began to compare notes. They found that responsible Catholic laymen had never heard of the thing. The names of its professed officers were not known to Catholic leaders. The movement certainly had no ecclesiastical approval.

Yet it had offered to post a $10,000 debate challenge to Father Coughlin to defend his American citizenship, his loyalty to the Catholic church and to prove, by debating with some unnamed shadow, that he was neither a "British spy nor a Ku Klux agent." Obviously, Father Coughlin ignored the insult, except to include this attack by "Catholic laymen" among his reasons for discontinuing the radio broadcasts.

Just Another "Smear" Action

It now develops that **this was exactly their intention!** Like the "smear" lawsuit against the National Union for Social Justice, for which one mysterious "O'Donnel" was the front, **the only objective was to discredit Father Coughlin** in the eyes of the American public. With Father Coughlin's retirement from the radio, both movements declare their "objectives accomplished" and disappear.

The Brooklyn Tablet, be it said, did better newspapering in this case than the New York daily newspapers, or the Associated Press, or the thousands of newspaper members of that service, who spread the libelous slander from coast to coast at a time when Father Coughlin was being the "whipping boy" for all the

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'Know Social Justice' Contest, Combining Fun With Education, Starts in Next Week's Edition

That readers of Father Coughlin's national weekly news review may better know the subject of social justice; and in order that those already familiar with its program may review their knowledge, **SOCIAL JUSTICE,** beginning with next week's Christmas edition, will conduct a **"Know Social Justice"** contest.

The chief objective of this great nationwide contest is education in the principles of social justice. But we hope to make this education fun. The **"Know Social Justice"** contest should provide a most novel form of combining entertainment and education. From the first two questions, to the last two, it will provide an intriguing pastime for young people, adults and elders. Anyone can win. No exceptional mental attainments are called for. Any person with even a fair knowledge of what Father Coughlin has been talking about and what **SOCIAL JUSTICE** is printing week after week can answer the questions and qualify for one of the 368 prizes.

The **"Know Social Justice"** Contest will consist of 50 questions dealing with the social and economic teachings of Father Coughlin. Each question has been discussed by him many times over the air, in his public appearances, and in the columns of this newspaper.

Two questions will appear each week for 25 weeks. They will be illustrated with sketches showing human beings in various phases of labor and recreation. A number of suggested solutions will accompany each question. Very many of these suggested answers will be wrong. There will be one best and most appropriate answer to each question and it will be the task of the contestant to select which answer he or she considers the most fitting response.

Prizes totaling $7,000 will be awarded to 368 readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** who return the best sets of answers to the 50 questions. There will be a grand prize of $2,500; second prize of $1,000; a third prize of $400; a fourth prize of $100; 4 prizes of $50 each; 100 prizes of $10 each and 260 prizes of $5 each.

The competition will be open to every reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.** Contestants will send in their weekly solutions with ten cents in coin each week for 25 weeks. Contestants shall receive, free of additional charge, their choice of Father Coughlin's book, **"Money: Questions and Answers"** or a copy of Father Coughlin's compiled radio broadcasts on social justice. Answers to all of the 50 questions will be found in these books, but they are also well known to every person who reads **SOCIAL JUSTICE** consistently.

Since every one will want to enter this contest the week it opens, do not fail to obtain your copy of the Christmas edition of **SOCIAL JUSTICE,** dated December 21st.

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Press Pays Tribute To Father Coughlin

"No matter who wins, I can expect nothing but loss."
—Father Coughlin.

THE latest news pictures of Father Coughlin are really disturbing. The valiant champion of social justice looks very tired, one might even say exhausted, in these most recent shots.

Is it only imagination to see traces of disillusionment and even incipient bitterness in the familiar features? We think not. And why shouldn't the man who has done more than any other American, living or dead, for the establishment of genuine justice and consequent economic security, experience and express dismay at the disgraceful treatment which he is now receiving, not only at the hands of the buccaneers whose blood is blue and whose hearts are black, but also at the hands of the ignorant and irresponsible among his co-religionists?

During the penitential season of mid-depression, when the full consequences of insane credit inflation were evident to us and were as wormwood to a half-dead society, when the perfidy of the bankers who employ "the ultimate economic control . . . for private, not public interest" became clear, when the connivance of venal government officials in mal-practice calculated to dupe the salaried worker and to supply the rich man's luxuries from the laboring man's want was uncovered, Father Coughlin was hailed by all who were not fabulously wealthy or who were not assured of "being taken care of," as the precursor of a new order, wherein the sovereign will of the people would rule and would forever eliminate the devilishly deceitful devices which were directly responsible for the poverty and the nakedness and the hunger of millions of free-born men and women.

Today, when there has returned a degree of prosperity sufficient to cover up the absolute rottenness of the foundation whereon, in our stupidity and in our avidity for quick, if questionable, wealth, we built previous to 1929, fools that we are, we hasten to build again, striking down and trampling underfoot anyone who would caution or forbid us.

When Father Coughlin held the attention and even the affection of those who were dependent for their daily bread on the salary that they were handed by a corporation which, lest benefits to shareholders be curtailed, might at any moment dismiss them to seek shelter in flophouses or on park benches and sustenance in garbage cans, he was hated with a frenzied and an unscrupulous and a desperate hatred by those whose millions were the direct result of piratical dishonesty in industry, in commerce, in banking. He is still hated by these soft-spoken hypocrites to whom the plight of the poor is nothing, these purblind opportunists who fail to see that at present we are headed back to the verge of the same cataclysm which overwhelmed us seven years ago.

And the tragedy of the whole matter is that, because a measure of the false and tenuous pre-depression prosperity has returned, the middle class is lining up with the very employers who bought and bullied and broke them not a decade back. They have joined their masters in hating the man who has striven heroically to give them permanent security.

* * *

The hue and cry is at its height. On every street corner, at every bridge table there is met in solemn assembly a mock Vatican Court and Father Coughlin is accused, found guilty, condemned, unfrocked a hundred times a day. In every newspaper daily there is adverse sentence passed by some editor, owned body and soul by the moneyed interests. . . .

The one man who is one hundred per cent honest in the . . . campaign, the one man who is not seeking personal preferment, the one man who cannot be suspect either of radicalism or of reaction, the one man who seeks whole-heartedly to serve and to save America, is Father Coughlin.

This is not to say that Father Coughlin is infallible. This is not to say that he has not been guilty of tactical blunders. This is not to say that the Union Party is not a potential white elephant. But let no man or no organ condemn him in the name of all reliable economists or of the church.

Economists are divided on the soundness of Father Coughlin's money schemes. Most of them are agreed on his views of banks and bankers. Even some bankers do not say him nay in this last matter. Listen to J. F. Sullivan, president of the California Bankers Association, who says: "As a result of my efforts to collect some data on the subject of bank statements, I have become more firmly convinced than ever that banking, generally speaking, is the most poorly managed business in the United States today. The sins that have been committed, the fallacious practices that have been allowed to continue year after year, the utter disregard shown by bankers generally toward sensible, intelligent methods of improving bank profits, bring home to me quite clearly the reason that there has been such a painful lack of bank leadership."

—J. S. K. in the Catholic Transcript.

Bishop von Ketteler, Battling Pioneer Of Social Justice, Once Sat in Reichstag

—From "The Echo," Buffalo, N. Y.:

"In the year 1848, a 37-year-old German priest, the scion of a noble family, delivered a series of six social sermons in the Cathedral at Mayence, discoursing on some of the appalling industrial evils of his day and summoning his brethren in faith to social action in behalf of the submerged masses. To the delivery of those sermons dates the inception of the Catholic social movement, and the priest who on that occasion sounded the clarion call for social action was Wilhelm Emmanuel von Ketteler (1811-1877), who later became Bishop of Mayence.

"Under the leadership of Bishop von Ketteler the Catholics of Germany proceeded to organize their forces for social action and to set an example to the rest of the Catholic world. Von Ketteler, without slighting his episcopal duties, continued to lend his voice to the cause of social justice.

Writings Inspiration For Leo XIII

"Thus, in 1869, 'the fighting Bishop of Mayence' addressed 10,000 Catholic workingmen in an open-air rally near Offenbach, outlining in the course of that address the first comprehensive draft of constructive labor legislation that had been proposed in Germany. He also wrote books on the social question that have come to be regarded as classics by Catholic social students.

"The influence of his writings, some of which were translated into other languages, reached beyond the confines of Germany. They also reached and influenced one Gioacchino Pecci, Bishop of Perugio, Italy, who later, in 1891, as Pope Leo XIII, gave the world his epoch-making encyclical on the 'Condition of Labor.' And in after years Leo XIII acknowledged to Gaspard Descurtin that Bishop von Ketteler had been his 'great precursor.'

Organized Bishops For Political Action

"It may come as a surprise to us American Catholics that as early as the year 1869, when the German bishops assembled at Fulda, they, at the behest of Bishop von Ketteler, appointed for each diocese a clerical commission to investigate industrial conditions . Von Ketteler proposed on that occasion that a number of priests should be induced to make a special study of political economy; that these should be provided with traveling allowances to study labor conditions in various centers; and that the results of their observations be communicated to their clerical brethren at periodic conferences established for that purpose.

"In the year 1871, five electoral districts had requested Bishop von Ketteler to become their candidate for the Reichstag. The Bishop chose to run in a Baden district which was a Liberal stronghold, but he was elected by a substantial majority. The reactionary press of Germany was accusing him of inflaming the masses and of leaning to Socialistic radicalism. A Liberal deputy repeated these charges in the Reichstag.

"In an open letter von Ketteler replied: 'I am a Christian and a priest, and in this dual capacity have a two-fold right not to maintain an attitude of indifference to the lot of the working class. Therefore, I reject with disdain any attempt to interpret my sympathy for the people "as calculated to incite the masses" '."

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What Will the 75th Congerss Do About Agriculture in U. S.?

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

It is more human to differ than to agree. For that and other reasons it is probable that one-party government will never flourish, save under a dictatorship.

Many jittery citizens were thrown into a panic when it was learned that the next Congress was to be virtually a one-party Congress.

A better understanding of fundamental human nature—accentuated in politicians, as in every grouping of average people—would have tempered their jitters.

The unfailing foibles of human nature may be depended upon to protect us from the most serious depredations of one-partyism.

Since the Republican bloc in either House of Congress is numerically so small as to provide no opposition worth mentioning, Democrats, being intensely human, will devise ways and means of opposing each other.

Early developments, however, indicate that the split will come before the session opens—to speak accurately, the split has already come.

Of all the possible subjects on which to split, the Democrats, with magnificent logic, have split on the question of House leadership.

* * *

Good European strategy suggests the wisdom of uniting behind a strong leader. That policy thrives under Communist and Fascist dictatorship.

Over here, in our Democratic Congress, the idea seems to be: "Let's split on the choice of a leader so that whoever is chosen we will be sure to be divided behind his leadership." Congress wouldn't be Congress without a really major cause for disunion.

Well, that's probably the ultimate safeguard of our democracy.

The present cause of turmoil among the members of the House of Representatives has several entertaining aspects.

The members are split on their choice for leadership between two men who have shown remarkably little talent for leading — John O'Connor of New York and Sam Rayburn of Texas.

After all, it is seldom qualification that gets a man pref-

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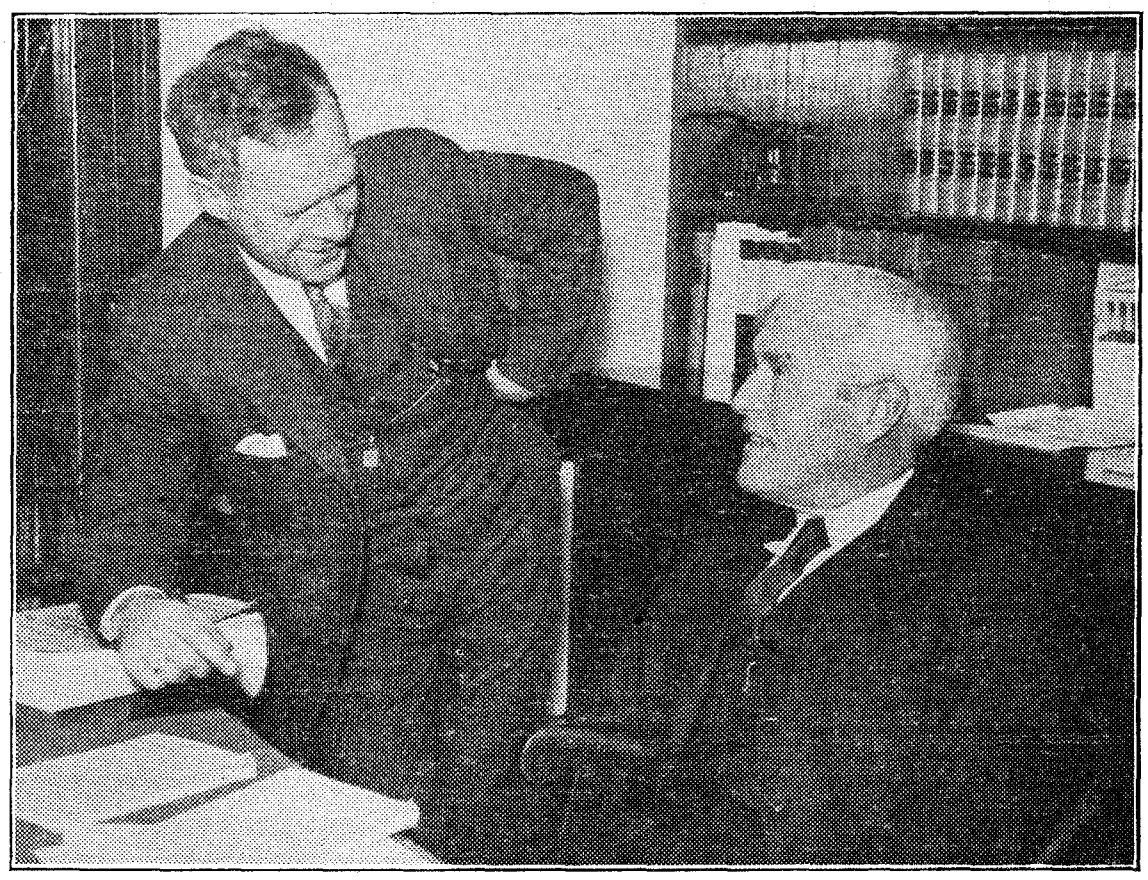
Will Test Social Security Act



George P. Davis (left), Boston Republican lawyer, who as a stockholder of the Boston & Maine railroad seeks an injunction from Federal Judge George C. Sweeney to prevent the railroad from paying unemployment insurance taxes under the Social Security act. Davis is shown with his counsel, Edward F. McClennen, former associate of Justice Brandeis, who hopes to make a test case before the supreme court.

Wide World Photo.

Social Justice Makes Ideal Christmas Gift

You are reading one of the best editions that the staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE ever turned out.

How often, in the midst of some article in this weekly review, have you paused in your reading to say: "I wish that So-and-So could read that!"

Here is an opportunity for you to follow that thoughtful impulse on through. A gift subscription of SOCIAL JUSTICE would be the kindest Christmas remembrance you could show some friend.

It is, furthermore, a Christmas gift that will be renewed 52 times during the next year! Every week, the receiver will think of you with gratitude, remembering you as the friend who brought to his attention this fund of useful information about the progress of social justice in America.

An attractive greeting card will inform the subscriber of your gift to him. SOCIAL JUSTICE will send out these greetings to each of the gift subscription recipients listed on the accompanying coupon.

In so thoughtfully remembering some friend at Christmas time, do not, of course, forget yourself. If you were among the earliest subscribers to SOCIAL JUSTICE, your own renewal is not many weeks away. It will certainly be a thoughtful remembrance if, in your own household, the regular and uninterrupted delivery of SOCIAL JUSTICE is assured.

For five weeks now, SOCIAL JUSTICE has been coming to you **without a word of politics!** For as long a time the National Union has been "asleep," but SOCIAL JUSTICE has improved with every edition. This is not an empty boast, simply the fact. The innovations negotiated for over the year-end give assurance of still further improvement.

This week's edition, for example, might well be designated as a **"Special Labor Edition,"** so packed are its pages with matters of vital interest to the working men of America. But, so is every edition!

We are making it is easy for you as we know how, both to renew your own subscription and pass a gift subscription along to a deserving friend. Simply fill out the accompanying coupon and mail as directed. SOCIAL JUSTICE will send your Christmas greeting notice to the designated persons at once—this week.

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A greeting card announcing the subscription to begin the first of 1937, with the name of the person by whom it was given, will be sent to each person who is to receive a gift subscription.

Msgr. Ryan to Join Study of Farm Rental

The 75th Congress is soon to convene. What will it do for agriculture? Certain it is that the Frazier-Lemke Bill will be re-introduced and it will continue to be introduced until it passes.

The news of the day carries the latest move of the president, with respect to agriculture. It comes in the form of an appointment of a special presidential committee on farm tenancy appointed November 20 by President Roosevelt.

The committee consists of Dr. John A. Ryan, director of the Social Action department, National Catholic Welfare conference, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady.

In his letter to Msgr. Ryan, President Roosevelt states:

> "I am anxious that we thoroughly examine and report on the most promising ways of developing a land tenure system which will bring an increased measure of security, opportunity, and well-being to the great group of present and prospective farm tenants. The rapid increase of tenant farmers during the past half-century is significant evidence that we have fallen far short of achieving the traditional American ideal of owner-operated farms."

2,700,000 Tenants

There are approximately 2,700,000 tenant farmers in the United States. In the last 40 years the growth of tenant farming has increased from 28 per cent to over 42 per cent. In the 60 years which preceeded this, the growth of tenant farming had been from practically zero to 28 per cent. In other words, a century ago tenant farmers were young men "starting in" and earning money by working on shares, until they were in a position to buy a farm!

A hundred years ago today, Ohio farm land was selling as high as

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

War vs. Utopia

IF EINSTEIN could take a little time from his pursuit of pure mathematics and turn his marvelous mind to estimating the cost of the World War, his authoritative total might frighten the people of the world into an overpowering pressure for peace.

Lesser mathematicians have been at work on the problem. They have arrived at partial estimates which to the analytical mind are positively paralyzing. It is too bad, the names and reputations of these accountants do not command the world's attention and the world's respect.

The latest calculations indicate that, to date, the World War has cost the people of the United States in excess of $45-billions. In 20 years we have worked and sweated to pay $10-billion more than our present total national debt—for what?

Let the taxpayer try to answer that question: $45-billion—for what? It would require a rarely gifted imagination to show **gains of any kind** that would justify half a billion dollars of our war expenditure.

To appreciate the full bloom of the insanity of modern warfare, ponder for a moment on what only one billion dollars means in terms of the factory worker's wage, in terms of the cost of hospitals, schools, churches, and the other relative inexpensive things that contribute directly to the raising of our standard of living, to the alleviation of human misery, to the enriching of our civilization.

Then multiply your evaluation by 45! Give your imagination free play and consider how many real, substantial and permanent benefits the American people denied themselves—in addition to the actual, out-of-pocket cost of the war—by our needless and now indefensible participation in the World War.

Before we have paid the entire bill incident to our one foreign venture, the recent estimates indicate we will have expended $100-billion. There is a larger field for the play of the healthy imagination.

We could have built a dreamer's Utopia with the money which we have spared, or will be forced to spare, from the ordinary costs of living, running our farms, supporting our industries, and building an even bigger, more complicated, and costlier structure of government.

Goering's Challenge to the World

PERHAPS the highest praise that has ever been paid to the ideals and the principle of democracy was that which Nazi General Goering unconsciously uttered in his recent challenge to the world.

Addressing and emotionalizing the recent Peasant Congress, assembled from 21 nations, Goering said:

> "We are no longer as weak as when we went with our army into the World War in 1914, for we have brushed aside that institution called a parliament which once dared to lay hands on German honor."

Overlooking the strange interpretation which Goering places on the concept of honor, let us look to the more significant and instructive implications of this short but ominous Nazi boast.

To those who cherish democracy as the most practical and most protective of all forms of government, Goering's statement means that an authoritative body of representatives of the people is a serious damper to the passion of war parties within a nation.

The German Reichstag was at the best a poor example of democratic parliaments — nevertheless in the mind of this war expert of Naziism it was a telling influence against militarism.

A parliament or congress invariably numbers among its ranks one or more cool heads endowed with unusual judgment and balance. When those qualities are combined with the gift of leadership, legislative bodies dictate the affairs of nations. Then is popular government at its highest and best. Rarely are democratic countries plunged into the demoralization of warfare.

Sadly, Goering's challenge has another, more terrorizing aspect. Never since the days of the absolute monarch, never since Napoleon, has it been so simple and easy to precipitate war.

International harmony can be shattered by the will of one man. In Russia, in Germany, in Italy the restive dogs of war know the voice of but one master. The will of anyone of these men can order tens of millions to their doom; anyone of these men, over night, can turn the world upside down; any one of these men can, at his whim, send the world spinning into a new Dark Ages.

Sinister Friendship

SOVIET RUSSIA today finds itself hemmed in by imperialist enemies. Dictatorship and nationalism have been engendered, since the war, by the Communist threat of world revolution. So Russia is not only hemmed in by these modern monarchies but finds them active enemies.

Since sovietism is essentially an opportunist movement, this new alignment of neighboring enemies has forced the Kremlin to resort to new and amazing expedients.

Formerly the world-propaganda of Communism was directed against capitalism wherever it was most strongly entrenched. For this reason Russia was especially active against the established order in such capitalistic democratic nations as the United States, England and France.

That is all changed now. The paramount policy of Soviet Russia is no longer the destruction of capitalistic nations. That has been temporarily set aside in the face of the grave threat of Fascist aggression. Russia's paramount policy today is the primitive necessity of self preservation.

Within the past several months overtures have been repeatedly made to the people of the great democratic powers. The aim has been to ally democracy with Communism against the so-called one great threat to both, Fascism.

Subtle Communist propaganda is striving to simulate the virtues of liberal government so that Russia may have moral and military allies against the militaristic and natonalistic threat of Germany, Italy and Japan.

The absurdity of such a policy is evident to those who know that Communism, as it has worked itself out in Russia, is the most reactionary type of autocracy. It is a greater threat to democracy both in principle and in intent than Fascism, in any of its present forms, can possibly be.

Democracy allied to Communism, in war or peace, would be like the sparrow nesting with the rattlesnake.

Radio Priest Gallant Figure

From the Brooklyn Tablet:

"No matter what opinion may be held about his sixteen principles of Social Justice or concerning the economic theories propounded by their chief advocates, it must be recognized that Father Coughlin fought a glorious fight for the principles in which he sincerely and honestly believed.

"Just what influence Father Coughlin's personality has had upon the American public only the future will tell. But this much is evident at the present — he has maintained the right of the priest to speak in the public forum on public questions. He was not gagged by his ecclesiastical superiors. He was not silenced by reason of political pressure, he was not intimidated by vituperation or vicious criticism. He left the field of his own accord and as the result of his own thoughtful conclusions. In the years to come the establishment of this principle of free speech may have inestimable value.

"As the first Catholic priest to get the ear of the entire nation, an achievement of no mean worth, Father Coughlin returns to his parish with his priestly character unsullied. Under the most searching light of pitiless publicity, his personal and priestly integrity remains intact. He could not be framed, he could not be smirched, though at any moment of his career his many enemies would have eagerly grasped at any possible flaw in his character. There was never even the suggestion that he would yield to threats or to promises or to bribes. He goes back to his parish the same poor priest, not a single cent richer than he was when he launched his public career.

"To his everlasting credit, he fought the powerful and the rich and the mighty in defense of the poor and underprivileged. He created an interest among the masses in social problems and in government. That he failed in his objective is not to his discredit. He has won for himself a brilliant page in American history which will grow in brilliance when time and distance will allow impartial testimony to be given . . .

"With all his faults, Father Coughlin loved justice with the heart of a true priest and fought iniquity with the heart of a stout warrior. Perhaps out of his exile may come the crowning of his work for social justice in some such manner as the Apocalypse came out of the Island of Patmos to glorify the apostolic work of St. John. The defeat and the humiliation of today may be the necessary means of bringing about the reign of social justice in the nation of tomorrow."

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Hitler and Anti-Semitism

By "Veritas"

Echoes Wave of Prejudice in All Lands

Antisemitism is a plague of our so-called civilization. Like every other plague it is sporadic—to be found at different places and at different times. It has been immortalized to posterity in modern times in literature, read "Der Wanderer" by Landau; in music by Halevy in the immortal "Juive;" and to the shame of the civilized world in action and persecution, the essential cruelty of humanity, in Russian pogroms before the advent of Lenin; in Asia, in the very Holy Land; with riots and mobs in France during the Dreyfuss affair; and, finally, has now found an outlet in the last few years in Germany under the Fuehrer's regime.

Antisemitism in milder form has always existed and is to be found the world over. Thirty years ago I went to Bochum on the North Sea. Signs all over told the old refrain **"Only Christians Allowed."** I found it at Chaudfontaine, the beautiful summer resort of Belgium, near Spa; in a few, but these the most elegent, Hotels of Davos in Switzerland; even before the war, as now, in France at Pougues les Eaux; in Italy at Recoaro, the watering Spa of North Italy; and, finally, even in our United States up in the Catskills at Stamford, and down South in many spots where the Ku-Klux-Klan was ruling to the disgrace of our nation up to a few years ago.

Recalls Persecution In Dreyfuss Affair

The Jewish race has been persecuted for centuries. The Ghettos of Breslau—where I must say I admired the most beautiful specimens of womanhood—of Frankfort, of Vienna, and of old Venice, date from the Middle Ages and still live the sorrows of the Jewish race.

The Dreyfuss affair was in France the rallying cry of the mob: **"A Bas Les Juifs."** I was in Paris at that time a young cub reporter, and I witnessed mobs smashing shops of Jewish firms in the Avenue de l'Opera. Jews of the best class were assaulted on the Parisian boulevards. And at every meeting of the so-called Dreyfusards, under the leadership of Zola, Clemenceau, De Pressense and Madame Severine, few were those faithful who went home without a black eye. Even Blum, the brilliant premier of France, was insulted a few weeks ago from the very tribune of the French Chamber of Deputies by the cry: "Down with the Jew!"

When Hitler was called to the chancellorship by Hindenburg, half of Berlin, Madeburg, Leipzig and Dresden real estate had become the property by mortgage foreclosure of foreign capitalists. Hitler, who had promised to the Germans everything and could not deliver, enacted a law by which restitution of such properties was made obligatory. Useless to say, the law was found popular. It became antisemitic by the very fact that 75 per cent of these foreign investors were Jews of Holland, Poland, etc., who had taken advantage of the mark's devaluation to grab whatever they could at real bargains.

Jewish Bankers Escape Furore

The antisemitic wave started to become an avalanche. The mob took hold of it. Persecutions started all over Germany and the government, responsive to such uproar of popular sentiment, started to fire physicians of Jewish race from hospitals, confiscated assets of Jewish corporations, and even went as far as to suspend Jewish brokers from the Berlin Exchange, where 75 per cent of the membership was of Jewish race.

The persecution made victims in the poor class, in the middle class, **but never touched what I will call the real upper strata of the Jewish banking world,** and today, as before Hitler—the Bleichroeder, the Rothschild, and the Ephrussi, the big Jewish bankers, are not only unmolested but are welcome advisers to the German chancellor!

Meanwhile Hitler had time to get back the German Ruhr Valley; to militarize again the Rhine; to rebuild a powerful army and navy, and since then the wave of antisemitism has gone back to the low ebb. Hitler knows that to start war he needs money and he knows that money, the world over, is controlled by the international bankers, and 75 per cent of these are of Jewish birth.

I will finish with a little story. A few years after the World war, a Parisian newspaper, Le Gaulois, offered a prize to the man or woman who could in five words state who and what had brought about the war. Members of the jury were prominent newspaper men—one of them Urbain Gohier, the author of that classical book " From Frisco to New York." The majority of the answers naturally indicated the name of the Kaiser, but the winner was a Jew, Mr. Isaac Levy of Lille! He gave as his answer: **"Les Freres Rothschilds,"** the Rothschild Brothers! The Rothschilds have branches in Frankfurt, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Madrid, London, agencies in the United States (the Belmont firm), and even in Tokio.

And so I will finish my series with a wish of peaceful dreams to our sleeping and well-loved pastor, Father Coughlin, to whom I say: "I agree with you when you say that international bankers or money changers, are behind all wars."

Turkey Conscripts Women

Turkey's women, who only yesterday cast off their veils and oriental seclusion, are now training for military service. A bill recently introduced into the Turkish parliament conscripts girls along with boys for military service. Equality with a vengeance, observe the orientals. These girls are shown drilling with the young men at a training center near Istanbul. —*Acme.*

Young Catholic Duke Is 'Tops' for Coronation

LONDON, ENGLAND.—The stage manager for the coronation of King Edward VIII is the 28 year old 16th Duke of Norfolk, "Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal, and Chief Butler of England, Priemer Duke and Earl."

Already the duke has given up his residence at Arundel Castle, Sussex, his principal estate, for full-time employment on the trying problems of the coronation. Associated with him are the officers of the College of Heralds, of which he is the president—the last word in the study of centuries-old precedence.

His offices occupy a huge building near Buckingham palace. A full working day of 10 hours is in use to iron out the many problems connected with the pageant of the generation.

The duke is unmarried, although his betrothal was recently announced to the Honorable Lavinia Strutt, 20 year old daughter of Lord Belper and the Countess of Rosebery.

He is a Catholic, and his family dates back to the middle ages. The duke's initiation into ceremonial affairs occurred last January when he had complete charge of the funeral of King George.

One of the most delicate tasks in connection with the whole affair is that of providing seats. By constructing a special gallery, the seating capacity of Westminster Abbey is between 7,000 and 8,000. Nearly 10 times that number feel their position entitles them to a seat. The unique position the duke holds in English society makes him well-nigh immune from pressure to force concessions from him for seats.

Death Comes to Zaharoff

Mystery Man of Europe World's Merchant of Death

By the Foreign Editor

Sir Basil Zaharoff, Europe's super sudden-death salesman, died in a Monte Carlo hotel at 86, on his annual visit from his French country estate to this world famous gambling center. It is said that he still held a controlling interest in the principality. He acquired the famous Casino, where fortunes have been won and lost overnight, during the war, and sold out in 1927. Although he spent some 30 seasons at Monte Carlo, he never was inside the Casino for gambling. He played for higher stakes. Kings and peoples for pawns and millions for reward.

Considerable mystery had enveloped the man and Zaharoff himself in his later years did everything possible to heighten this mysterious atmosphere. Even the actual date and place of his birth were unknown until disclosed in his death certificate.

Born in Turkey

He was born at Phanaz, Turkey, October 20, 1850. He was supposed to have been the son of a Russian father and Greek mother. He had, nevertheless, blue eyes, cold and unfathomable. England was his adopted country. He was educated at Eton and for services rendered he was granted the rank of "Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath" through recommendation of David Lloyd George. Just what the "services rendered" were, however, was never divulged. France gave him the "Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor." His apartment in Paris was a mecca for kings, queens, premiers and statesmen of every hue and shade.

He was a specialist primarily in selling munitions. In 1927 Vickers, Ltd., gave him a silver cup in recognition of his 50 years with that munitions firm. Early in his career his native ability and skill became apparent. Shortly after he was transferred from Greece to London, he made the bold proposition to his board of directors to permit him to go to Spain and sell. He offered to come back with a $5-million order. In less than two months he returned with $25-million in orders. He frequently sold the implements of murder to both sides and sat back to watch the inevitable slaughter, and reap his profits.

Touch of Chivalry

One of the few stories that reflect any humaness is his love for the Duchess of Villafranca de los Caballeros. She was unhappily married to the Duke of Marchena, Francisco de Bourbon, one of the branches of the Spanish Bourbon family. At a social function Zaharoff saw the duke violently shaking the duchess by the neck over a trivial situation. He intervened. Later the duke was put away for mental derangement. Zaharoff waited for 30 years for him to die and then, in 1924, at the age of 74, he married the snow-white haired duchess. She died in two years.

The German government during the World war put a price of $100,000 on Zaharoff's head. Clemenceau called him the "Sixth European Power." Others branded him as the "War Maker of Europe," and still others believed him to be a reincarnation of "The Wandering Jew." Said Lord Beaverbrook: "The destinies of nations are his sport, the movement of armies his special delight. In the wake of war, this mysterious figure moves over tortured Europe."

Merchant of Death

A Paris writer of well-known repute characterized him thus: "The decorations, the billions, the principality of Monte Carlo—all these Sir Basil Zaharoff gained by selling to his fellow men precisely what fills them most with horror. He has sold them sudden death!"

Sir Basil Zaharoff's death came when his nefarious trade was reaching its greatest boom since the end of the World war with virtually every world power racing against time for supremacy in armaments. Political memoirs of the World war reveal that he exerted every ounce of influence and effort to prolong the conflict. The greatest memorial that posterity can erect has been already carved in the millions of white crosses that lie row upon row in Flanders field, in the Argonne, at the Marne. He rose in power as a dealer in death and at last death came to him to collect its inevitable reward.

Played with Nations

But viewed in a broader light, Zaharoff was simply the keenest agent of an outworn diabolical system. He was an important cog in the wheels of war, but the wheels will go on. Another cog will take Zaharoff's place to sell their bloody merchandise to both sides in the next conflict. Again the scene will be repeated, only swifter and surer methods of destruction will be vogue. Again the underlying cause of commercial exploitation will start the wheels in motion although superficial "incidents" will be the apparent cause. Statesmen, wise in their own conceit, will again be made puppets as the munitions agents will play both sides against the middle and win with fortune and honor as the reward.

That is why one of the principles of social justice: "I believe in nationalizing those public resources which by their very nature are too important to be held in the control of private individuals." Munitions should be under the control of the government, independent of politics, and not under the domination of one family to exploit for its own profit.

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Communism Promises Common Man More Than Its Pretended Enemies

Middle-of-the-Road Fighters, Who Talk Against Reds But Shirk Action, Most to Blame, Says Catholic Writer

The following paragraphs are quoted from an article entitled "Communism and the Common Man" by Ruth Katherine Byrns in The Catholic World.

A recent speaker against Communism spent a good part of an hour attacking the efforts of some Communist groups to enlist the energy and enthusiasm of high school students. He declared that Communist leaders **had opened social centers in the neighborhood of city high schools where boys and girls could congregate after school for dancing and games, simple lunches and reading.** If this procedure results in but a fraction of its alleged success, it would appear that the Communists were merely more alert and astute than their opponents in recognizing and taking advantage of the impulses and interests of adolescents.

The effort spent in deploring the Communist advances in this field might have been spent in organizing equally attractive recreation centers and reading rooms where boys and girls could have the exercise and good times they want without the danger of being converted to Communism. Other speakers condemn the zeal and tirelessness of Communist agitators. Again it would seem that if the agitators are genuinely sincere, this condemnation is directed against something which is praiseworthy.

Prejudice No Help

Another regrettable feature of some of the opposition to Communism is that **some people are working against Communism for the wrong reasons.** The person with racial prejudices who hates Communism because he associates it with Russian Jews, and the petty politician who solemnly maintains that democracy is the only form of government, that is right, belong to this group. One also doubts the motives of the industrialist who is not at all concerned with morality in relation to wages and the working condition of his employes, to the passage of laws which will protect him and his class, to graft and bribery, but who shows a unique concern for morality in relation to Communism. All this is exasperating because concentration on such stupidities and irrelevancies distracts attention from the real question: "What are we going to do about it?"

Communism does not make its appeal to the average man or woman as a political philosophy but as a practical remedy. Most men do not think of economic systems and social orders and governmental organization in terms of theory, abstractions, and ideals; they think in terms of immediate conveniences, obvious necessities, practical privileges, and protection. It appears, therefore, that the reason for the growth of Communism among the working classes has little to do with its philosophical aspects; the explanation lies in the condition of affairs which makes change or remedy desirable or inevitable.

Seek Lesser Evil

Communist converts make their choice because Communism appears to them to be better than the system they know—and they are thinking, as we have just said, in terms of practical and immediate and tangible phases of life rather than in terms of political or moral philosophy. They choose Communism not because they recognize it as vicious, not because it is atheistic or anti-Christian but **because they are tired of empty stomachs and sweatshop wages and relief rolls;** discouraged with transient camps and the hopelessness of looking for work; despairing of a chance to make a decent living. They turn to Communism because they are victims of the evils in the system under which — **"a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses of the poor a yoke little better than slavery itself."**

For uncounted millions of American men and women the present economic system means hunger, cold, despair, lack of security. Freedom means the choice of starving or going on relief. Liberty is the right to remain in one transient camp or move on to another. Equality means only the sharing of miseries with millions of other jobseekers. These men and women see Communism opposing the social system that they have found to be cruel and heartless, the economic system which, though upheld for the most part by persons who call themselves Christians, is so outrageously lacking in the Christian virtues.

We accept as a readily apparent fact, then, that one effective way to fight Communism is to work for the correction of the abuses of the present system which are the sources of its vitality and to promote a better and more just social and economic program. That is where the fight against Communism must begin as far as the interest of the common man is concerned. It is for this field of battle that we need leadership and the weapons of straight thinking. **If this is really as obvious as it appears to be, it should not be necessary for the common man and woman to beg for leadership.**

Opposition Is Certain

The time is passed, then, when we can be satisfied with denouncing Communism to audiences who are already anti-Communistic and the time has come when attention and energy should be directed to a field where they will amount to something. Anyone who wants to avoid the possibility of offending the sensitive feelings of self-righteous capitalists is safe if he clings to the traditional criticism of Communism and the never clearly defined assurance that prayer, patience, and hope will overcome **NOT THE INJUSTICES OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM** but the danger of Communism.

To work toward a new order based on justice is to choose a more unpopular task. Few who have profited by injustice will welcome justice. **Many persons of influence, power, and high position who approve of anti-Communist propaganda will oppose any movement which would strike at the very foundations of Communist strength.**

Hope for Social Justice Voiced From South Africa

To the Editor:

I have to write and thank you for the copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE and also all those friends who saw my letter and kindly posted other copies and The Catholic Bulletin I was indeed glad to have such a budget of news of the wonderful expansion of your movement for social justice for all the people of America.

South Africa, as the biggest producer of gold in the world, may appear in the eyes of Americans as a land flowing with milk and honey. The true position is that side by side we have the universal paradox of "poverty amid plenty."

South Africa has poured its treasures of diamonds and gold into the lap of the rest of the world. It has produced a crop of millionaires with just as doubtful a reputation as those on your side of the Atlantic and left itself with a huge public debt, appalling slums in its principal cities, and a serious degeneration in a large section of its rural population.

It will encourage those in this country, who, like myself, are dedicating the whole of our leisure time to the movement whose object is social justice, to know the advance you are making, and inspire us with the hope that we shall be similarly rewarded for our efforts.

With greetings to all and hearty good wishes for your success in attaining the goal for which you are aiming.

—Charles B. Mussared.
Northdene, Main Line,
Natal, South Africa.

Chicago Tribune Defends Own Soul

"From time to time we receive letters upon some editorial discussion or proposal that by their number and similarity clearly indicate an organized or concerted effort to dominate our policy. The experience is familiar to editors.

"The writers are not content with expressing disagreement, even with the indignation to which many differences of opinion give rise. Much less do they indulge in reasoned argument. Their protests are, in fact, merely threats, not intended to persuade us that we are wrong, but to frighten us into acting contrary to our conviction and in obedience to theirs.

"We suggest to the participants, and especially to the inspirers of these enterprises, that their efforts are not only condemnable on moral grounds but, so far as conscientious editorship is concerned, are utterly futile.

"Editors of responsible newspapers are always glad to receive communications from their readers, including protests, criticisms, and corrections. But letters obviously inspired by a concerted purpose to dictate policy go into the waste basket."

Buffalo Echo Fears Authoritarian State

"We cannot share the sense of relief evidenced quite generally in Catholic circles at the outcome of the recent presidential election. Indeed, we would not willingly share the responsibility that belongs to those Catholics who by their unqualified support of the current political philosophy that is now predominant have hastened the advent of an American form of Fascism.

"Numerous obituaries are being written over the Republican party. In our opinion the Democratic party is nearer dissolution than is its opponent, now so prone; the former contains within itself numerous irreconcilable factions that with the first convening of Congress will begin a civil strife that is likely to end in its collapse and destruction.

"Whether or not this prophecy has validity, few can deny that the end of parliamentary and representative government in America is not far off. The outward forms, to be sure, will be retained for the confounding of the easily confused masses. But the growth of State power that is inevitable with the current and widely accepted political philosophy is gradually but steadily leading this nation away from the promised land of a reasonable personal liberty and into the desert of the Authoritarian State."

Texas Bishop Is Advocate of Social Justice

Ignorance, lethargy and devotion to the old order are the reasons why Catholics present no united front for social justice, Bishop Robert Lucey, Amarillo, Tex., told a dinner meeting of the Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women in Milwaukee, Wis.

Two groups are farthest from a united front on social justice, the prelate said. In the first he classed those editors of Catholic publications, clergy as well as laymen, who are more "skilled in literature and eloquence than in economics." In the second category he placed some Catholic attorneys of large corporations and business men, "who form a strange front because they have their backs to the future and are gazing wistfully at a discredited social order which died and was buried when Pope Pius XI published 'Quadragesimo Anno' (the encyclical on labor)."

The bishop had words of hope for two other groups—one made up of an ever growing number of clergy and laymen "who have built up a philosophy of economics under the influence of the papal program of reconstruction"; the second, a new group, who "neither speak nor preach," but who through study clubs are learning the why and wherefore of social reconstruction.

"The woods are full of Catholics who think of union business agents as labor agitators, of union leaders as gangsters and of union picket lines as disorderly mobs of gunmen and racketeers," continued the bishop. "These Catholics do not seem to know or care that the Holy Father has published a plan of social reconstruction based essentially on the idea of organized labor and organized employers working together to produce goods and services for their own welfare and the common good."

The bishop made it clear that by organized labor the church did not mean "company unions."

EYES and EARS

(Continued from page 3)

erence in Congress. It is the non-vitalizing practice of rewarding party slavishness on length of service—which explains why so few elected congressional leaders ever become great national leaders.

* * *

A more serious phase of the contest for the House Democratic leadership is that it lines up, in a general way, the southern Democrats against the northern Democrats. That is a hangover from the days when the Democratic party was dominated by southern congressmen simply because the South always voted Democratic—regardless of issues or conditions.

The southerners naturally will resent the loss of their traditional power if O'Connor wins. Many of the northerners, who now outnumber the southerners on the Democratic side of the aisle, will be inspired with resentment if Rayburn wins.

Should these sectional differences become too seriously aggravated, the impending disunion of the one-party Congress will probably develop at the expense of the general welfare and the interests of the nation as a whole. Even in ordinary times, without festering causes of sectionalism, it takes a manly effort for a congressman to see beyond the confines of his district, his state, or his particular section of the country.

* * *

Vice President Garner, president of the Senate, made a public statement lending unexpected color to the show. He said:

"I am for Sam Rayburn 200 per cent for the House leadership, because he is the best equipped man for the place. My guess is he will win, and I will contribute all I can for that purpose!"

To make the fight even more thrilling, it is rumored that Senator Guffy, New Deal mogul, has used his mysterious powers over the Pennsylvania delegation in the House—all but one are going to vote for Rayburn—so 'tis said.

Seldom do we see such open, reckless examples of inter-House party bossism. The ancient Greeks warned against that sort of thing. They had a saying: "Whom the gods will destroy they first make mad." If the late, smart Huey Long were alive, Democratic bosses would probably be more circumspect.

And here's a parting thought to enliven tonight's parlor games: What did our vice president mean when he said:

"I will contribute all I can for that purpose?"

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Union Racketeer Worst Foe of Organized Labor's Cause

"There are nearly 50-million workers in this country, and for various reasons, not more than 10 per cent of them have usually been members of professional labor unions in the last 50 years. At present there are fewer than 5-million American workers enrolled in such organizations."

The story of how racketeers, through exploitation of labor, have tried and often succeeded in crippling industries, sometimes even cities, is related in Edward Dean Sullivan's new book, "The Labor Union Racket." (Hillman-Curl, Incorporated, New York, 1936.)

No one, Sullivan maintains, can take the value from what honest unionism has done in countless instances, nor in this book is there any quarrel whatever with the principle of labor unionism.

"But," he adds, "it must be emphasized that today, **the chiseling employer is at his lowest ebb in influence or effectiveness, while the racketeer labor leader has attained an all-time-high in power."**

Sullivan has attempted, nor has he failed, to give a fair account of the labor union racket. While sympathizing with the spirit of true unionism, which impels workers to organize for their own protection and the good of industry, he maintains that something must be done about those branches of the union which are tyrannically dominated by unscrupulous racketeers.

Thugs Replace Brooklyn Painters

A few examples of the tyranny which such racketeers actually effected might be recited. Here is one of a series of interviews secured from painting contractors in Brooklyn:

"I recall once I had a job to paint 20 houses. Jake (Jacob "Jake the Bum" Wellner, business agent of the Brotherhood of Painters) showed up, told me how glad he was, and demanded $25 on each house! I had to kick in with that before he made all his other demands about the thugs he sent me as painters. What could I do? He sent one job steward who was such a pest and a trouble maker that I had to pay him $14 a day just to stay away! Half the time on contracts, I've had to definitely demand extra men who **could** paint, aside from the clowns sent me by these union officials. Of course there were hundreds of good painters in the union, but the business agents would send their friends, even though I paid bums $14 a day when the union rate was $12 a day, and then had to do all their work over.

"Paying it right out, however, is the only way, as things are. They have a thousand ways to get at you if you don't kick in. You pay or you go out of business. They are interested in graft only, painting is really none of their business as they figure it. Paint? Say, some of those tramps couldn't tint their own fingernails."

Gang Methods In 54 Trades

In all of the 54 trades which, according to federal estimates are infiltrated with gangster leadership, no personal history has developed more exciting facts than that of Sam Kaplan, of New York, deposed head of Local 306 of the Motion Picture Operators Union.

With his conviction on a charge of coercion in 1933, the life and labor works of Kaplan became required reading for citizens obsessed with the whither of our drifting.

"Although the union official whom Kaplan succeeded had received but $3,000 a year and was a zealous protector of the rights of the local membership, Kaplan in a period of 18 months boldly upped his own salary to $21,000 a year. And on looking into Kaplan's affairs, the authorities found that he had received nearly $60,000 in "gifts" over a period of four years.

"It was while responding with a few well-chosen words to a 'gift' of $25,000 from the full and regimented membership of his helpless union that Kaplan first informed them that the local was flat broke. Considering that, he doubly appreciated their loving tribute.

"During Kaplan's entire period of double-gypping the honest members of Local 306, he at no time made any accounting of money. Even when arraigned on charges before Judge May in New York, he was held in contempt of court for absolutely refusing to produce the books of the union.

Permit System Gypped Own Union

"One of the racketeering novelties utilized by Kaplan was a permit system through which he empowered non-union men to work on union jobs. None of the union members were aware of this, of course, until his trial. Then it was found that more than 600 non-union men had been working steadily under the "permit" system. They had paid in installments fees ranging from $500 to $1,000 as an initiation tribute and were forced to "kick-back" 20 per cent of all income from their jobs. This closed thousands of jobs yearly to the members of Kaplan's own union.

"Likewise, in his heyday, Kaplan was the head of a non-union manufacturing company which made projection slides. It was shown at his trial that although Kaplan's slides were notably rickety and cost nearly twice as much as good ones, theatre men found it expedient to buy from him regularly in the effort to avoid labor trouble.

"There was a certain economy, otherwise, in the transaction, for union theatres which bought from Kaplan were permitted to employ one "card" or real union man at the union rate of $85 a week, and four "permit" men at from $40 to $50 a week. Theaters which failed to buy slides from Kaplan angered him so that he frequently made them hire five honest dues-paying members of the union at $85 each. Naturally Kaplan did this reluctantly, usually giving employment to many of his regular union men only **for spite."**

Union Racketeers Outside the Laws

The real crime in all of these cases is the powerlessness of law-abiding citizens to do anything about it. There is no body of law that adequately reaches trade union racketeers so that they are literally above and beyond the law. Millions are collected in dues, but the leaders are under no obligation to make regular accountings—and don't. Many unions have been taken over by racketeers, who are thus in complete domination over a brutalized and terrorized membership. And the terrorization of honest union members is so complete that they are afraid even to testify before lawfully established investigating bodies.

Often, as in the case of the New York elevator strike last March, the issue of "outside influence" and invaders becomes an important factor in the stubborness or irritability of management as well as in the violence of the strikers. It was evident from the beginning that Chicago, the headquarters of the Building Service Employes Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was very active in planning the New York strike.

As the strike progressed amid riot and disorder, with employes assaulted and beaten, windows smashed and lobbies wrecked, George Scalise in charge of the strike, (at one time he served a term in the Atlanta penitentiary on a white slave charge) received this telegram from Chicago:

"The executive board met in Chicago and made this decision at 2 o'clock this morning: That, if necessary, and at your discretion, it will pull out every building service employe in the United States. The Real Estate Board has challenged us and we are ready to meet this with everything at our command."

Violence Never Helps Labor Cause

Violence has made little contribution to labor's cause and has on dramatic occasions vitally retarded the American labor movement. Yet violence or the threat of violence has been the most vital prop in the development of racketeer labor power and the Communistic labor advance.

When violent invasions characterize certain union activity, deliberately setting out to harm and overtake industries which are fair—for notable example, the Kohler Company in Wisconsin in 1934 — such protective and benefactors of labor as Hershey in Pennsylvania, Proctor and Gable in Cincinnati, National Cash Register in Dayton and scores of other fair employers, have some reason to question the value of their long time fairness in the labor-industry relationship. The author, incidentally, gives the entire story of the Kohler strike.

Of the 5-million belonging to unions, more than 1,250,000 or 25 per cent, do their collective bargaining with management through means of employe representation.

Collective Bargaining Fundamental Right

It is a literal fact that since 1904 when this system of approach to industrial peace and satisfaction was tried experimentally, there has been no system comparable with it in provable results from the viewpoints of both labor and management.

This system requires, however, utter frankness and fairness on the part of the management if it is to be effective. In brief it represents, when honestly established, the furthest advance yet made in giving the worker his honest due.

While the principle of collective bargaining is recognized to the extent of acknowledging that employes have group interests which seek group expression, it is felt that leadership should come from within the working force and that plant problems shall not be complicated by being linked with conditions in other establishments or in other industries.

The bad thing about employe representation, like many another good thing, is that it is subject to imitation on a cheaper scale. The result is that certain forms of "company union" introduced as a smoke screen by deceitful and exploiting employers, frequently have the form but none of that spirit essential to proper operation of employe representation.

Reds Thrive on Injustice to Labor

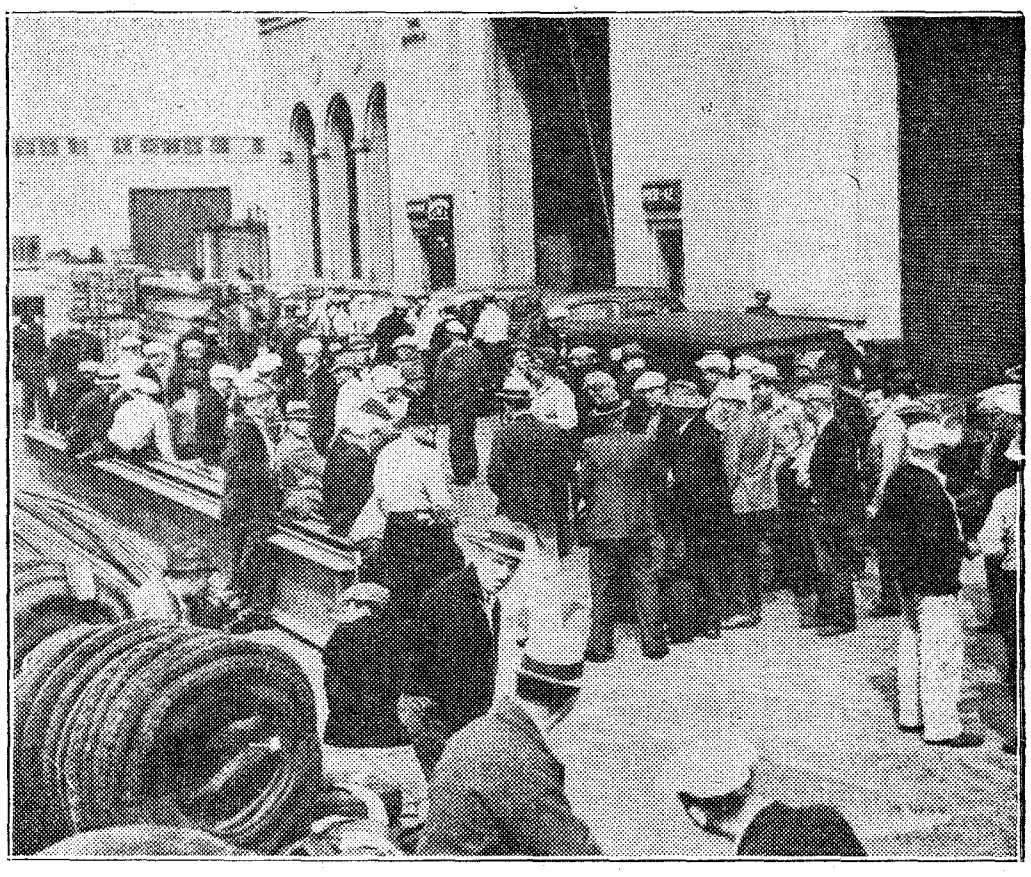
Communism's invasion into the field of labor proves a sore spot for honest leaders of labor unions. Dishonest leaders, in an effort to make secure their jobs and spoils by sponsoring causes and complaints of lazy, useless workers, have encouraged hatred for **all** employers. As a result they have prepared thousands of honest workers for even the most ridiculous dreams of vast social improvement—and worse still, **revenge.**

Communism got its cry of 2 per cent control of wealth from the racketeer type of labor leader, whose only objection to the success of Communist leaders today is based on jealousy.

More than 500 locals of the AFL today are obviously and wholly controlled by radicals, and a like number are well on the course of surrender to "red" principles, the author charges.

Sullivan believes that the problems of gangsterism and Communism have been quite lost in the shuffle of the Federation's new and vast internal confusion, and sympathizes with the bewilderment of any employer at this juncture in his effort to get his labor situation set with assurance.

Labor Has Legal Right to Strike



"No one questions the right of organized labor to call a justifiable strike against a group of employers, any more than he questions the right of a fair employer to dismiss employes who are not clearly in sympathy with his business."

Giving every support and sympathy to true unionism, *Edward Sullivan's new book, herewith reviewed, indicts* the "Labor Union Racket" and exposes the domination of thuggery which has retarded labor's progress. Gangsterism in the "labor racket" is one of the reasons why fewer than 5-million of 50-million American laborers are now in union organizations. Labor itself must cooperate to clean house, the book asserts. A review of some other author, who has a contribution to make to social justice in America, will appear next week.

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THE LEADER IS DEAD; TWO

Lewis Strike Record Hurt Labor Program

To say that John L. Lewis did nothing for labor is to falsify the record, for he has made contributions. He rose to power at a time when a man of blunt, hard-boiled nature was needed to challenge the inhuman conditions which mine workers had to suffer at the hands of power-drunk employers.

What Lewis accomplished, however, was more than offset by the intense privation which he visited on labor by unnecessarily long strikes.

His strike negotiations with employers, while not always in vain, were rendered ineffective by much delay and bungling, so that when the men finally went back to the pits they were too much out of pocket to be benefited by slight wage increases.

The mine leader is the very opposite of Green, but to an extreme degree.

Where Green is meek and indecisive, Lewis is r uthless and belligerent.

He's more courageous than Green, but he's also more dangerous to the interests of those both seek to serve.

The mine chief's thunder and lightning manner is an asset on the speaking stand, but it has now become a hindrance in that much more important place—the mediation room.

There, statesmanship, not belligerency, is what brings results.

John L. Lewis' make-up is not versatile enough to serve labor well, and that perhaps is why, as his star shows signs of falling, he leaves behind him a heritage of class hatred.

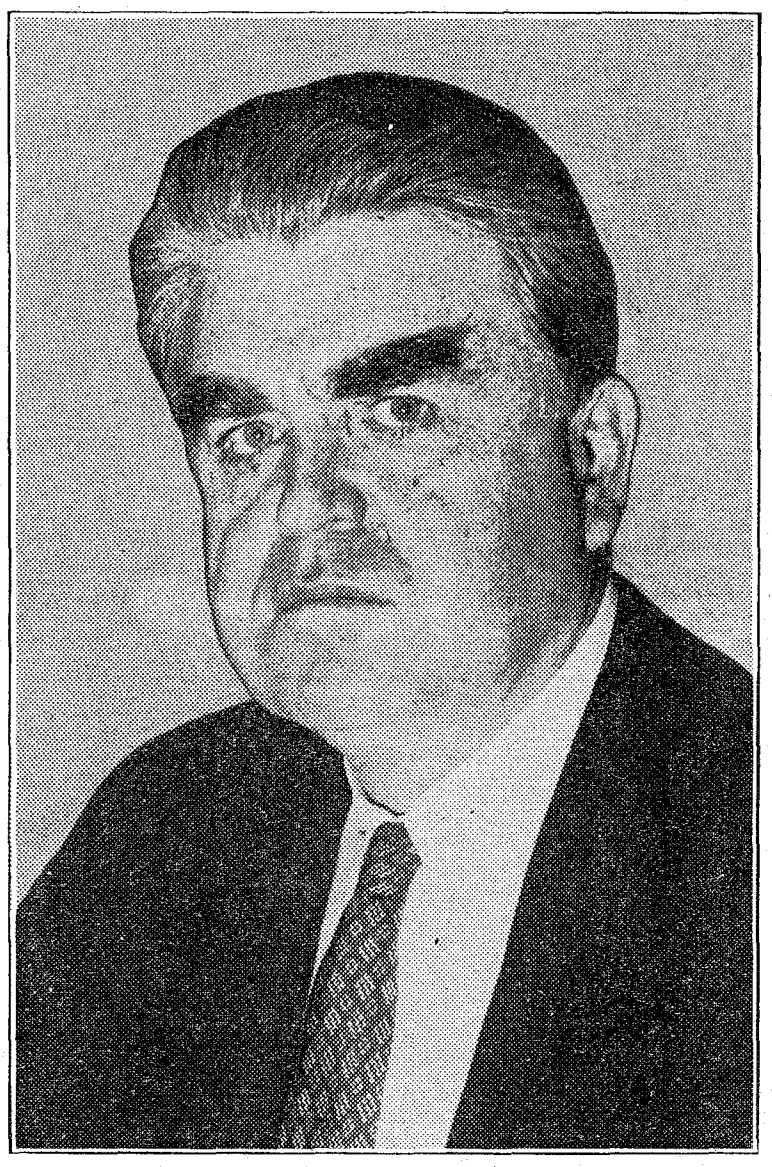
The arguments most thinking Americans have with the union head are:

(1) That he was motivated by self ambition rather than a sincere interest in the welfare of the working classes which he represented;

(2) That he fomented strike after strike to further his personal ends, causing untold hardships among the hundreds of thousands who followed his leadership.

(3) That his efforts, instead of winning sorely-needed rights for labor, have succeeded only in increasing the plutocratic powers of the mine owners.

(4) That he entered into liaison with radical labor politicians when he formed the Committee for Industrial Organization.



John L. Lewis

—Acme Picture.

Sam Gompers gave and asked no quarter in his 40-year fight to get a square deal for labor. He was at his best when negotiating for wage increases. *—Wide World.*

Wanted: A Capable Suc

Qualifications . . .

He must come up from the ranks. He

He must, therefore, not be associate

His major objective must be to win de of an ample annual wage.

He must be endowed with intellectua with whom he will negotiate.

He must realize that agriculture and tion, though acknowledging that both shou

Neither cheap politics nor violence m

He must be able, as was Gompers, to u

He must have the courage to carry o

Some of us will pass over to the Great Beyo places and do as well, if not better than we

"Organization" W

Statesman, Scholar, Patriot and Fighter

To Samuel Gompers, America's greatest labor leader, the welfare of the toiling classes was a religion, his very life.

A diplomat and self-trained scholar, he was equally as adept as a hard-hitting fighter when put to it by the exploiting industrialists with whom he dealt.

His patriotism to the cause of labor was exceeded only by an abiding devotion for his country, a quality he manifested during the World War when, at the age of 67, he formed and headed the War Committee of Labor and, in opposition to pacifist agitators, helped to hold organized labor loyal to the government program.

Formed A. F. of L.

Samuel Gompers was born in London in 1850 and came to this country with his parents at the age of 13.

A cigar maker by trade, his first union activity was to organize the Cigar Makers' International Union on a sounder basis.

This union was the precursor of the American Federation of Labor, which Gampers formed in 1886, and of which he remained president, except for the year 1895, until his death in 1924.

Samuel Go

Great American

Rowland Hill Harvey clares in the latest biogra of Gompers: "Intensely

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RETENDERS RULE THE SCENE

ssor to Samuel Gompers

be an American in principle as well as fact.
Communists or other corrupting influences.
living standards for labor through the agency

ers equal, at least, to the industrial employers

r are inter-dependent and must urge coordina-
tain their separate identities.
e in his make-up.
lomacy first; that failing, the strike method.
e final vow of Gompers: "We shall never stop.
ut there are others who will rise up to take our
e done."

ıs His Watchword

, 1850-1924
—*Wide World.*

Devoted to Country As Well As Cause

triotic, he was more an Americ-an than native Americans.

"He was a stout individual-ist to whom the Declaration of Independence and Jeffer-sonian political philosophy stood as a guide to life and action."

Gompers was the first prominent man in his chosen field to recognize the danger of government interference in labor affairs. On numerous occasions he raised his voice against the encroachments of the state through legislative and judicial departments on what he regarded as "individ-ual liberty."

"The less government the better" was his motto; "or-ganization," his watchword.

Urged Organization

"On every hand," he cau-tioned his followers, "we see concentration of wealth in corporations, combinations, and trusts; the wealth pos-sessors do not allow them-selves to be separated on sec-tional lines when their inter-ests are at stake.

"They do not divide their forces; they concentrate, they federate, they resort to any-thing that will make their power and influence more po-tent.

"How should labor act un-der such circumstances? Should we not profit by these examples set us? Should we not recognize that our inter-ests are one and the same?"

Green Is Idle Leader In a Fast Moving Age

William Green
—*Acme Picture.*

"While some may assert that the strike is a relic of barbarism, I answer that the strike is the most highly civilized method which the workers—the wealth pro-ducers—have yet devised to protect themselves against injustice, and to demand enforcement of the right."

—SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The presidency of the Amer-ican Federation of Labor is a job to William Green, not a vocation.

He fell heir to the position by virtue of a political acci-dent and he has been hanging on for dear life ever since.

As the ranking official of the federation, he is the titu-lar leader of the working classes.

Actually, however, he is a figurehead. Instead of di-recting, he is directed. His convictions, if any, are all well-tested bromides calcu-lated not to offend anybody.

He has neither the courage nor the resourcefulness to make an important decision, but meekly parrots the col-lective will of the A. F. of L. executive council.

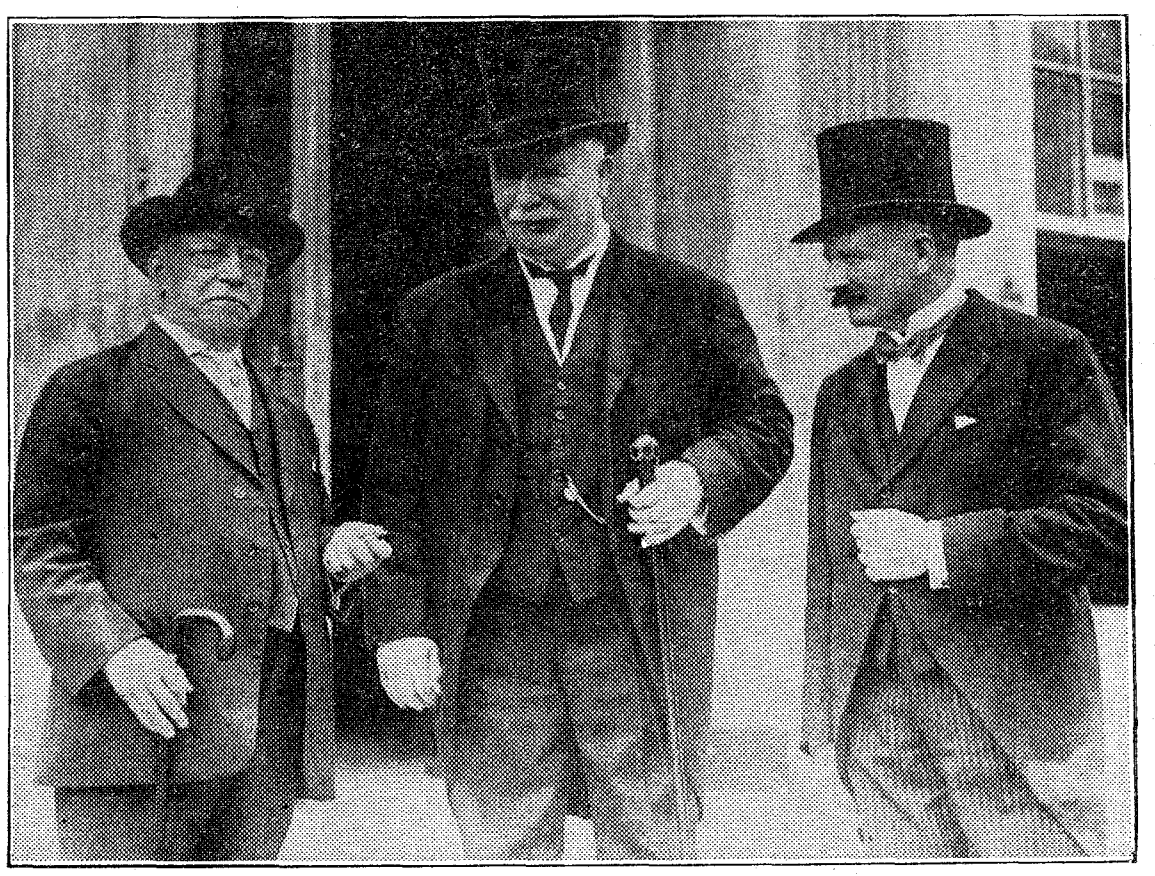
He doesn't dare even to make up his own mind with-out the approval of the board.

When he does endeavor to speak an opinion or make pol-icy for his organization, he invariably courts trouble by his poor judgment.

A case in point is his abso-lute misunderstanding of the farm question and its vital ef-fect on the problems of labor.

He opposed the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage re-financing bill, which was framed in the interests of the laboring man as well as the farmer and would have re-turned to congress its consti-tutional right to coin money and regulate its value—there-by stamping himself as an ally of Wall Street and the interests of entrenched wealth.

That, in itself, is enough to indict him as a faithless lead-er of the working men and women of America.



Gompers was at home in any company. The working classes loved him as a savior. Top-hatted employers respected as well as feared him. —*Wide World.*

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Youth, Impatient With Excuses, Demands Action and Leadership

SOCIAL JUSTICE presents, with permission, another in a series of broadcasts, sponsored weekly over radio station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio, by Philip Johnson and Alan Blackburn. The talks are heard at 1 p. m. each Sunday.

Young men are apt to be intolerant of people who shrug their shoulders and say, "Oh, you can't do anything about that. That's just the way things are." We do not like to have people tell us things can't be done when we know they can.

We are intolerant of want in the midst of plenty. We are intolerant of poverty, when no one need be poor. We are intolerant of unemployment, when no one need be idle. We are intolerant that men must be out of work, when there is so much work for them to do.

I am proud of the things America has done, but I can not be proud of the things we have left undone. I am proud that my country, born less than 150 years ago, grew from 13 little British colonies into 48 sovereign states of the United States of America. I am proud that I am a citizen of a country with the highest standard of living the world has ever known, but I cannot be proud so long as there are 10 million idle citizens in this country who cannot enjoy that standard of living.

Spirit of Conquest Built Early America

America won its place as a leader among nations by the American spirit of conquest. That spirit drove the pioneers from their snug homes on the Atlantic seaboard into the hardships of frontier life. That spirit moved men to clear the wilderness and lay out farms; to fell the forest and build homes. That spirit inspired the inventor to imagine a new civilization and inspired the manufacturer to create that civilization.

The American spirit is the spirit of action, of geeting things done. It is not American, therefore, to accept want in the midst of plenty, when we can have plenty. It is not American to believe that we have to have 10 million unemployed men, when there is so much work those men can be doing.

The man today who lives in want in the midst of our American plenty is like Tantalus in the legend. Tantalus stood chin deep in cool, fresh water. Within reach above him hung branches laden with succulent fruit. It would seem he had only to bend his head in order to quench his thirst, to reach out his hand to satisfy his hunger. But when he lowered his head to drink, the water sank; when he stretched his fingers to pluck the fruit, the branches lifted. So Tantalus, in the midst of plenty to eat and drink, suffered from hunger and thirst.

The man today who lives in want sees on every hand the things he needs. If it is clothes he needs, he can see there is plenty of wool and cotton to make the clothes. If he needs a place to live, he can see there is plenty of land and plenty of lumber to build him a home. If he wants to raise a family, there is plenty in America to feed, clothe and house his wife and his children.

Society Fails To Ask Why

But, like Tantalus, he sees these things dangled before his eyes and yet he cannot enjoy them. Through no fault of his own, this man, a victim of want in the midst of plenty, is condemned to be without a home to go to, when he knows he could have a home; to be without children, when he knows he could have children; to be trained a mechanic or a carpenter and not to be able to work at his trade; to be educated a doctor or an engineer and not to be able to practice his profession. To be deprived of all things **and not to know why he is deprived of them.**

Millions of American men and their families suffer hardships today. It is nothing new for Americans to suffer hardships.

The founders of our country suffered deprivation and death when they fought to create this nation. The men at Valley Forge stood on guard in winter snow with their feet tied up in rags. The pioneers suffered from hunger and thirst, heat and cold, to win the West. The men who drove the covered wagons across the deserts gave water to their faltering horses while they went without.

These men suffered, and many of them died, but there was a reason for their suffering and death. Because they suffered, because they died, a new nation grew great. They sacrificed their happiness, but in order that others could have happiness. Their suffering was not in vain. Had they not fought and dared in their day, we would not live in peace and be secure today.

These men were deprived of many things. They had to leave their homes and families, but they endured these hardships gladly, because they knew they were fighting for the future of their country. Because they knew that by their efforts they were building a nation. Because they knew if they died, they died American heroes.

Pioneers Suffered To Build a Nation

The founders of our country suffered but they knew why they suffered. They suffered, but they left behind them a nation.

The man in want today endures hardships as severe as the hardships endured by the founders of our country. The man in want today is poorly fed. His clothes are ragged. His shelter is cheerless. His winters are hard.

What great purpose does the suffering of this man serve? Does society exact this hardship from him for some noble end ? Does society expect to gain in the future by the sacrifices this man makes now?

How long will America keep its head stuck in the sand and refuse to see that America cannot be great so long as there is want in the midst of potential plenty?

The founders of our country did not turn away from the hard problems of their day.

Has the American spirit of conquest dried up? Are we not going to make any effort to conquer want in the midst of plenty? Are we going to sit back and accept as our fate 10 million unemployed men? Must our spirit today be that we must "get used to the idea of having with us permanently millions of unemployed?"

Half Prosperous And Half Poor!

In Abraham Lincoln's day, America could not exist half slave and half free. That challenge had to be faced. Today America cannot exist half in prosperity and half in penury.

We must accept the challenge of want in the midst of plenty. We must accept that challenge or admit that America has ceased to go forward.

Where are the men to lead us into the war against poverty? You and I cannot single-handed march into battle. This challenge must be answered by all Americans. We are all ready to go to war against want in the midst of plenty. We await only the signal from our leaders.

But instead of hearing the order to go forward we are told that we must give up the idea that every man can have a home for himself and his children. We are told that there must always be millions of people in America who cannot live like Americans, earning their living, proud to be provding for their families in American style, but who must exist like serfs without enough to live decently today, tortured by the fear of having even less tomorrow.

Instead of a call to arms to rid our nation once and for all of this disgrace of want in the midst of plenty, we are told we now have prosperity. We are told millions of Americans must continue in squalor and misery. And we are told that nothing can be done about it.

Young men are sick and tired of being told it can't be done.

Youth Waits Call From Its Leaders

My friends, it can be done. We don't have to have want in the midst of plenty. There is plenty for all in America. If there are not enough houses we can cut down trees and build the houses. If there are people who are hungry, we can give them enough food from our well-stocked larders to satisfy twice as many mouths. If they have not enough clothes we can pick the cotton and shear the wool, start up the factories and the looms, put seamstresses and tailors to work and make enough garments to clothe five times the population of the United States.

My friends, it can be done. But it cant'.be done by people who say it can't be done.

It can't be done by politicians.

This is a task which calls for leaders. Young men are waiting to hear their call to action.

The Popular Front

The Communist has shaved his beard.
"No longer will my name be feared,"
He says. "I have a better stunt;
I work now through the 'Popular Front'."

In Youth and Labor movements, he
Inserts himself industriously;
He hears and sees and speaks no evil,
But bores in like a busy weevil.

But leave the Front and look behind,—
There Red reality you'll find;
The slaves of Russia, bound in chains,
The ruin and bloodshed that is Spain's.

—From Catholic Action Bulletin, Edited by Detroit Students.

'Red or Black,' Devil's Game: Is Civilization the Stake?

From "Social Credit," London:

"The civilization which we thought was so secure is cracking in its very foundations.

"When we see Christian people being taught to accustom themselves to the idea that it is through war that their strength is being tested, and when in place of God dethroned there are enthroned new gods of race, you must needs realize that this civilization hold nothing in itself by which it can achieve its own salvation."

So said the Archbishop of Canterbury last Sunday, and followed it upon Monday with this:

"The use of force of the sword by the State is the ministry of God for the protection of the people.

"If that is true of the State in its domestic relations, it is equally true for the State in its international relations. . . .

"It almost seems as if some malady of madness is affecting Europe, with which we are so closely bound."

New War at Gates

We make no apology for repeating the terrible warning which Major C. H. Douglas made in March. He said:

"I cannot see, short of the intervention of a higher power, any human possibility of avoiding another great world conflagration. Whether any considerable proportion of civilization will survive only time will show, but I am confident that what survives of the world after the next war, will reach a state either in which there will be no monetary system at all, or one that has been radically reformed.

"That is the highest note of hope I can end upon. We have done our best in the past 20 years to warn the world not only of what was coming, but how the mechanism works that makes it come. I do not believe that that work will be lost whatever happens."

Sees "Devil's Work"

Black Hitler rattles his sabre at Red Thorez, the French Communist leader, while Red Stalin thunders against Black Mussolini. Blacks are massacring Reds, and Reds are massacring Blacks in Spain.

In the East End of London, Reds and Blacks are rioting to the terror of peaceful citizens. Jew-baiting gathers force.

This is devil's work. The Red versus Black terror is being waved before our faces; we are being invited to choose which we would rather have—a dictatorship of the left, or a dictatorship of the right?

The croupier who holds the bank is inveigling us to play. "Red or Black, gentlemen, the game is with you." Beware his knavish tricks. He is asking you to choose between hanging and boiling in oil. **Choose life!**

If you choose the Red or the Black, it is immaterial to the power-lusting demons who are fomenting this terror, and supplying it with money and guns.

Remember what the Great War cost in money? Well, the Spanish war is not being fought without money.

The financial wire-pullers will dress up their dictatorship in Red or in black. They do not care. But THE PEOPLE will be the slaves—bond slaves.

What Will Congress Do About Farms?

(Continued from Pafe 3)

$500 an acre. (This situation disappeared with the panic of 1837.) Eighty years ago came the opening of the great western territories — Kansas and Nebraska as an example. Sixty years ago immigration was going into the Dakotas. From the beginning of our history dowa to the '90's, land was free.

What stopped a great people from enjoying economic security with land so productive? Wherever we go across the nation it is the same story of abnormal interest! Land once free, mortgaged for tools and implements; for houses and barns, plus that second factor—the everlasting cycle of economic depression which swept away values. But more than that, it reduced farm income to a point where the interest became unpayable and the land with all its buildings passed into the hands of the money lenders.

What Will They Find?

What will Wallace and Ryan and McGrady report when, on February 1, they will hand the President of the United States their recommendations on a long-term farm tenure program? Wallace is said to be right at heart on this question, but he simply had the choice of resigning or opposing the Frazier-Lemke Bill!

Certainly, there is little hope that Wallace or Ryan or McGrady will hand to President Roosevelt the recommendation for the government refinancing of farm mortgages at low interest rates, which alone can stop the farms of America from passing out of their present owners' hands and into the hands of the money changers.

If such measures are not acceptable, what hope is there that this group will go further than program the present refinancing of farm mortgages and recommend a bill after the manner of Danish legislation? A bill which over the long term would make every farmer in America a farm owner, which would loan on farms 50, 75, yes 90 per cent, as Denmark does today, of the purchase price of a farm and let the government absorb the interest.

Out of the Senate will come the Bankhead Bill on the same problem of farm tenure.

Credit Money Is Key

There is never a true picture when we say that 44 per cent, for example, of the farms of America are occupied by tenants. Mississippi has over 72 per cent! Georgia 68 per cent, Louisiana 66 per cent, South Carolina 65 per cent, Senator Bankhead's Alabama 64 per cent, Senator Joe Robinson's Arkansas 63 per cent, while at the other end of the list, the New England states—Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine—range from 4½ to less than 10 per cent of the farms occupied by tenants.

The question naturally arises. Why is the South in such agricultural distress? There is only one reason, and that is that credit money is unavailable in the South. In the last analysis of the credit money available by states the average in the country was $117.33—Mississippi had $21.10, the lowest per capita credit in the nation and it has the highest percentage of tenant farmers. South Carolina had $21.50 per capita credit with 65 per cent of her farms mortgaged. Arkansas had $23.29 with 63 per cent of her farms mortgaged. Alabama had $26.61 with 64.7 per cent of her farms mortgaged.

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Jobs, Divorces, Smartness Combine to Limit Families

The old-fashioned idea of marriage as a family institution, which had as its objective the perpetuation of the human race, has largely gone by the board. It is not considered smart to have more than one, or at the most two, children nowadays and as a consequence families are dying out.

In an anonymous article entitled "Leakage Out of Peter's Barque," published in the Catholic weekly, America, statistics are given for a typical parish of a large city. "One family out of every four childless," the author states, "and population experts assure us that unless there are at least three children per family, the race will not be on an even keel."

Large Family Avoided

Of course, there are still large families, but they are isolated cases, or the offspring of poverty-stricken parents who are unable to provide the bare necessities of life—enough food to eat, warm clothes to wear, and a comfortable roof over their heads. Members of these large families who are fortunate (perhaps one should say unfortunate) enough to survive the vicissitudes of life, have no desire to impose like suffering on children of their own and consequently refuse to bear more than one or two.

The potential parents of the well-to-do classes change their mates too often to permit the rearing of a large family, even if they were so inclined. The babies who manage to get born despite such circumstances are frequently so embittered by their parents' divorces that they have no wish to follow their elders' example, and often regard marriage itself as too great a risk to personal happiness.

Another reason for the dangerous decline in the nation's birth rate has been the dearth of employment in the last eight years, which has made marriage impossible for many young couples. Members of the so-called "lost generation," living on their parents' bounty, have been unwilling to further impose upon such generosity by having children.

Women Wage Earners

In many cases the women have been able to find work when the men could not, and have taken over the support of the family. Others have had to eke out the husband's small wages by earning additional income in any way possible.

Payment of a just, living annual wage, to workers who are capable and willing to work, would make it unnecessary for married women to seek employment, except in cases where the husband is incapacitated. This would release to single women a great many jobs that are not now available. It would also increase the marriage rate, for many young men, in love with nice girls, would marry if assured of a steady income sufficient for the needs of a family.

It all goes back to our crying need for a change in the present social order. By this one does not mean a social revolution, but merely a change of heart on the part of those who willfully exploit the working man and the farmer. A willingness to co-operate in relieving the suffering of our people and in seeking the way out of our difficulties.

A just wage paid by those employers amply able to pay it; and a policy of like pay for like work where women do the work of men, would be a vast advance toward "recovery."

C.C.C. CAMPS FOR GIRLS NOW

In her recent series of articles on job-hunting girls, under the general title of "America's Forgotten Women," a writer in SOCIAL JUSTICE cited the need for some equivalent of the CCC camps, for girls. Co-operating with YWCA and Girl Scouts, the National Youth Administration is now adventuring on such an experiment.

Women Face New Test of Will to Peace

By the Woman's Editor

The opening of the Inter-American peace conference in Buenos Aires brings to mind the years preceding the World War, when organizations for the perpetuation of peace were rampant and their activities most feverish. It is almost a certain sign that long-dreaded war is at hand. The difference with this pre-war period is that the suffering and sacrifice of the last war is still so fresh in our memories.

The women who were most active in the peace organizations before the World War were the first to form patriotic organizations, whose chief aim was mobilization of men and women after hostilities started. War hysteria swept them along in its exciting wake and even the few who kept their heads realized the futility of insisting on peace, when a whole world wanted war!

Peace Advocates Target of Hysteria

Anyone who was sufficiently level-headed to perceive that nothing good could come of wholesale slaughter and the breeding of hate in the human heart, was made the victim of that hatred if he had the courage to stand up for his convictions. Jane Addams was one and Senator Norris and the elder La Follett were two more. The latter was censured by his state legislature and very nearly expelled from the Senate because of his stand.

So universal was the demand that we join the allies, that President Wilson, who was re-elected because "he kept us out of war," publicly complained of a group of six Senators, including Norris and La Follett, as "a little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own, having rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible" by refusing to vote for war.

When the next big crisis bobs up—and it may be in the very near future—will the women who flew to Argentina with a truck-load of signatures to the "People's Mandate to Governments to End War" maintain their stand for peace, or will there be a right-about-face and a grand rush to organize military aid units?

Legislation Can Not Stop Wars

Under the stress of war hysteria and fiery, patriotic speeches, will the thousands of individuals who signed the Mandate remain staunch and unshaken in their demand for an end to wars, or will they follow the Pied Pipers of the war propagandists—the ghouls who profit from bloodshed and who would rejoice over another "war to end war?"

The failure of the League of Nations is evidence of what happens when a pact, entered into by a group of several selfish governments, is put to the test.

Helen Washburn, writing for the Delineator, says "The time has come to realize that there can be no secure foundation for peace based upon organization or legislation, but that it must rest upon the competence of individuals, from the president down."

NYA Starting Girl Camps to Match CCC for Boys

A few weeks ago SOCIAL JUSTICE carried a series of articles written by a girl who had experienced a good many hardships in her search for a job. The heading for one of those articles was "No CCC Camps for Girls."

Since that time the National Youth Adminstration has announced the opening of several such camps for the exclusive use of girls, with more to follow. At no time, however, will more than 5,000 girls be accommodated by these camps. There are about 350,000 boys in the CCC camps.

Under Local Auspices

The girls' camps are usually established under the auspices of some local organization, such as the Y. W. C. A., the Community Fund, etc., who employ their influence to secure existing facilities such as unused golf clubs, and recreation centers, rent-free, for the girls' use and keep a watchful eye over the activities. About 100 girls, whose families are on relief rolls, are to be enrolled at each camp. They are housed in dormitory-fashion, in groups of 10, and their days are carefully planned.

The rising hour is 6:30, with breakfast a half-hour later. From then until noon, the girls spend the time putting their quarters in order and working on assigned work projects. After lunch there are classes to attend for a couple of hours, and then swimming, skating or perhaps games until dinner at 6. The evenings are their own, to be spent as they please, but lights must be out by 10 o'clock.

Bolsters Girls' Morale

The girls wear uniforms, olive-drab for dress and blue denim for work in the fields and forests, and beside their board and lodging they are paid $5 a month in cash. The term of occupancy is four months and when the girls return to their homes they are assisted to find employment. Often the additional education received at the camp and the improvement in health and general appearance enables them to obtain work which had previously been refused.

The ages of the girls vary from 18 to 25 and as they busy themselves with making dressings and bandages for hospitals, braille books for the blind and otherwise making themselves useful, their morale is bolstered and they go back to their families in a cheerful and hopeful frame of mind.

It is a great pity these camps were not established in the years when the depression was at its worst. How many girls might have been saved from ruin and death, had there been such a haven to which they could turn in their desperation!

WOMEN OF FOREIGN LANDS

GERMANY. — Maintaining that woman's only excuse for existence is as a housewife and mother, Herr Hitler has recently deemed it advisable to provide more attractive raiment for the organization known as the Hitler Maidens. Alarmed lest the ugly and ill-fitting uniforms these girls have been wearing should hinder their chances for marriage, the Fuehrer has provided each girl with a uniform, a national peasant costume and a new evening costume.

* * *

Japan is meeting her problem of colonizing her far-flung island possessions by establishing a bride's school in Manchukuo, where young women are trained and sent out in groups to the islands to become the wives of Japanese settlers.

* * *

ENGLAND. — For the first time in history, a woman member of parliament was chosen this year to reply to King Edward VIII's speech upon the opening of parliament. **Miss Florence Horsbrugh** of Dundee, Scotland, was so honored because of her striking personality and popularity.

* * *

The women of Mexico are putting up a vigorous battle for woman suffrage, under the leadership of 21-year-old **Ana Maria Zapata**, the daughter of a notorious guerrilla warrior of the revolution of 1910. Only women who are government employes or members of the National Revolutionary Party are permitted to vote, as yet.

* * *

JAPAN.—Apparently the Japanese have their own ideas regarding the comparative difficulty of learning the English language. Anticipating, four years in advance, the influx of foreigners which the Olympics of 1940 will bring, the police are instigating a campaign to raise the moral standards of night life in their large cities. In Tokyo, eight taxi dance halls were closed for a week and the hostesses advised to use this period of enforced idleness in learning the English language.

* * *

The birthday of **Madame Marie Curie,** who discovered radium, is celebrated this month, in recognition of the fact that she was the world's greatest woman scientist. She was the only person ever to be awarded the Nobel prize twice and her daughter, Irene, also won the Nobel prize for her discovery of radioactivity.

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Modern Simon Legree Convicted

Farm Fanfare

ST. LOUIS, MO. — Biggest roster of farm hands since the middle '20's was employed by American farmers this fall, says the National Industrial Conference Board . . . Return of many unemployed city dwellers is given as reason . . . Board reveals, however, that general unemployment on farms lagged 7.2 per cent behind palmier days.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Revival of the AAA in disguised form, probably as an amendment to the Soil Conservation Act, is being studied by legislators . . . Amendment might repeal section of act which directs states to take over soil administration January 1, 1938, and thus place administration in federal hands . . . Benefits would be continued on a reorganized basis, according to inside rumors.

COLUMBUS, OHIO. — An educational program on the advantages of "getting out of debt" is urged by Federal Land Bank Commissioner Goss ,speaking before National Grange convention.... Commissioner says agriculture needs credit "not based upon the amount of security the borrower could put up, but upon his ability to repay."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Reward of Msgr. John A. Ryan, Catholic University professor, for attacking Father Coughlin, is appointment to a special committee on farm tenancy! . . .

LANSING, MICH.—James F. Thomson, commissioner of agriculture, appoints committee to study desirability of a soil conservation act for Michigan . . . Says, "As long as the government pays farmers for doing something, I can go along. It is when the government pays them for doing nothing that I am on the opposite side."

CHICAGO, ILL. — The fall poultry "purge" is bigger than ever this year due to a drouth grain and feed shortage which is forcing farmers to kill large numbers of barnyard fowl . . . As a result, the movement of dressed poultry to market and storage is double that of last fall.

DES MOINES, IOWA.—Several changes in the new federal farm program, which earmarks a half-billion dollar fund for benefit payments, are being advocated by corn belt farmers . . . Wanted revisions are said to include ample forage supplies next spring, changes in payment rates, and larger acreages of corn, wheat and other major crops classed as soil-depleting.

Arkansas Official Is Found Guilty in Slavery Charge

The sensational "slavery" trial in Jonesboro, Ark., is over, but its significance lingers on as a warning that the United States will not tolerate human bondage within its borders.

The mills of justice ground out a conviction on seven of eight counts against City Marshall Paul D. Peacher, of Earle, Ark., charged with having "aided and abetted" the slavery of eight negroes in the sharecrop belt.

The credit for Peacher's conviction belongs not so much to the jury that found him guilty as to United States District Judge John E. Martineau, who refused to allow race prejudice to enter his court.

Breaks 1866 Law

The jury recommended that the city official be fined instead of being sent to the penitentiary, under provisions of an ancient anti-slavery act passed in 1866. Peacher is said to be the first man to be indicted under the act.

Judge Martineau then sentenced Peacher to pay a $3,500 fine and to serve two years in the federal penitentiary on each of the seven counts, the sentences to run concurrently. A moment later he allowed the city officer to go on probation. If he can pay the heavy fine he will not have to serve the prison term.

Peacher was reminded that his offense was "serious" as, pronouncing the sentence, the judge declared:

"I realized some members of the jury at least were reluctant to bring in a verdict of guilty. I was sure there was a violation of a law, so that is why I gave my last instructions."

Smiles at Verdict

Previously the jurist had warned the jurors that "every circumstance pointed toward guilt" and declared that Peacher should be convicted.

Martineau issued the warning when the jury reported they were unable to reach a verdict and asked for new instructions.

When the jury finally came out with a verdict, pronouncing him guilty, Peacher smiled broadly.

The defendant was charged specifically with having falsely arrested eight negroes taking part in a share-crop strike, securing their convictions on vagrancy charges before an Earle, Ark., magistrate, and then forcing them to work out their sentences on his leased farm.

"What can we offer of a positive nature to people who show a growing sympathy for Communism?" a serious college girl recently asked an anti-Communist lecturer at the end of his speech.

"Provide them with pamphlets," he told her without hesitation.

"And if they are poor, hungry, worried?" she pressed the question again.

"There are many places where you can get a supply of pamphlets FREE," he answered.

Slavery Victims Tell of Arrest and Mock Trial

The story of how Paul D. Peacher, modern Simon Legree, falsely arrested eight negroes, had them jailed on charges of vagrancy, and then forced them to work as his slaves ,reads like a page out of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

With terror written on their dusky faces, as though they still were fearful of backwoods tyranny, the negro victims unfolded their testimony against Peacher in a court at Jonesboro, Ark.

They told how, after their perfunctory trial on the vagrancy charges — in which Peacher was the only witness —they were forced to labor on land Peacher, an Earle, Ark., city marshal, had leased from the school board.

Their testimony about the trial was corroborated by Mayor T. S. Mitchell of Earle, who is also the justice of the peace. Mitchell admitted he sentenced the negroes to 30 days work on the farm on Peacher's word, without asking any questions or adducing any other testimony.

Jailed Without Cause

Evidence in the indictment against Peacher developed that several of the negroes owned their own homes, that others worked regularly, and that Peacher, who was then a deputy sheriff of Crittendon County, Ark., made no investigation or asked any questions to establish the charges of vagrancy.

Winfield Anderson, one of the eight victims, testified he was arrested one day last May when Peacher was "rounding up" negroes.

Anderson said he was sitting on the porch of his home, which he owns, when Peacher drove up and inquired:

"Where do you work?"

The negro answered he was not working, whereupon the officer ordered him to "get into this car."

They picked up another negro and then drove to jail, Anderson said, where they remained for two days without any food except a little brought by friends.

To repeated requests for food, Anderson quoted Peacher as shouting at him: "Sharpen your teeth and gnaw the bars," adding they would get all the food they needed "when I get you on the farm."

Sentenced to Work

After spending two days in jail, the prisoners were lined up, taken to an adjoining room, fined $25 and sentenced to 30 days work on the farm by Mayor Mitchell.

They were then taken to the farm and locked in a barred bunkhouse. The next day they were put to work clearing timber.

In the Jonesboro trial United States District Attorney Fred Isgrig charged that Peacher knew the negroes were not vagrants, but arrested them with the sole intent of making them work for him. Testimony adduced showed that the bunkhouse was built the day before the arrests were made.

Slaver

—Wide World.

Paul D. Peacher, city marshal of Earle, Ark.

Foreign Sugar Growers Aided

Sugar cane growers in the Philippines, Hawaii and Puerto Rico received more than half of the $80,850,000 in benefit payments for sugar crop control, a recent survey of A. A. A. expenditures showed.

Cane producers outside the country received $40,783,298, or 50.4 per cent of the benefits.

Domestic sugar crop growers received the rest, about 36 per cent of the total going to sugar beet growers in 20 producing states and 13.5 per cent to sugar cane growers in seven southern states.

Land Serfs

It is to be hoped that the committee of farm leaders, editors and others appointed by the president to study the farm tenancy problem will come up with something constructive in the way of recommendations.

Conditions prevailing in the cotton belt are enough to arouse the sympathy and indignation of any American worthy of the name. The tenancy problem is a travesty on the fair name of democracy, especially in portions of the south and southwest, where farming is little removed from the serfdom of the middle ages .

Up to now precious little truthful information about conditions in the cotton and sharecrop belt has filtered out to the rest of America, principally because the land barons and their henchmen in congress have been able to suppress it. Censorship has been so effective that news photographers on the scene of a sharecrop disorder hesitate to take pictures for fear of a lynching.

The percentage of farms operated by tenants now ranges to as high as 72.2 per cent in Mississippi. The census of 1930 showed 30 states in which more than 20 out of every 100 farms were worked by tenants, 15 states in which tenants worked more than 40 out of every 100 farms, and eight states, all in the south (except Oklahoma) where more than 60 per cent of the farms were tenant-operated.

This Farmer Isn't Pested by Bindweed

To the Editor:

I was surprised to read in a recent issue of "Social Justice" that bindweed, or wild morning glory, is considered to be an incurable pest. Anyone with intelligence enough to be a real farmer should from observation of the habits of this plant know how to devise methods for its control and complete eradication.

It defies the ordinary methods of cultivation because its brittle but extensive root system stores so much starch that the roots will continue to send up shoots for months. Here in central New York state the roots do not sprout until the last of May; so the system is to sow the bindweed-infested soil to winter rye and winter vetch (at the rate of two bushels of rye and 10 pounds of vetch per acre) in September.

When the bindweed sprouts in the last of May, the rye will be three feet tall and, with the vetch, will have taken complete possession of the soil — while the bindweed was taking its winter nap. A heavy crop of rye straw and some rye and vetch can be harvested in July, and the bindweed will be no more. Its decaying roots will fertilize the rye crop.

Cows, goats and sheep eat bindweed, so that grazing the fields infested with bindweed is another method that will eliminate the pest.

—A. Clarence Armstrong.
Warners, N. Y.

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The People Speak....

Asks Christmas Radio Message

To the Editor:

May I make a suggestion. Couldn't Father Coughlin give us a little radio talk the Sunday before Christmas or some time before on the "Christ Child and Peace." **It will not be Christmas if we do not hear his voice.** I know that he is disappointed, but we feel that he must come back, greater than ever.

I think it would be a beautiful thing for him to give a talk on, or rather just before, Christmas—and if you would announce it in the paper I am sure that your readers would help carry the cost.

Won't you see what you can do, as it will mean so much to every one at this time.

—Mrs. Gertrude O'Leary.
Chicago, Ill.

Voice Needed In Money Battle

To the Editor:

The retirement from the air of Father Coughlin comes to us as a sad message and is a national loss.

Father Coughlin is the only man within my memory whose knowledge and understanding, and whose fearlessness is sufficient to cope with the international "racketeers."

I hope that he can find it possible to return to the air in time to break down the oncoming attempt to change the Constitution, and restrict the powers of the Supreme Court, and will continue his fight for sound money.

—F. M. Hoblitt.
Tannersville, N. Y.

Attacks Carry Own Defeat

To the Editor:

Your account of the so-called Catholic Laymen's League in SOCIAL JUSTICE is shocking. To attach the name "Catholic" to such an outfit is an outrage, and to boast their Americanism by pinning the word "alien" to a priest of God more American than they is a disgrace.

The harm done in destroying the good influence and prestige of a priest will be hard to undo.

The irony of the "league's" claim as a combatant against Communism must surely be funny to the Communists; for the greatest favor done to them was the silencing of the one voice that would expose them, and crippling the power which acted effectively against them.

Father Coughlin has had his Good Friday, he will also have his Easter Sunday. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." Deception might triumph for awhile, but sincerity, honesty and sacrifice will come into its own. Our leader "is on the side of the angels."

—E. Nicholas.
Cleveland, Ohio.

He Got a Job Through N.U.S.J.

To the Editor:

I have read articles in your paper where men lost their jobs because they were active in the National Union. Now I am one of those fortunate ones who **secured a good job through my National Union activity,** and I believe countless others were put on jobs through friends in the National Union. I am a building trades worker. Thanksgiving is past but I have much for which to be thankful.

—W. J. M.
Bronx, N. Y.

Example Will Live

To the Editor:

Father Coughlin must not leave us. A promise of millions molded the promise made by him. His promise was not one of his own making, but one built upon the choice of nine million citizens who, motivated by fear or patronage, did not keep it. He must carry on this fight unto the end of time, for his example will live on after we are off this earth.

Olindo Luciani.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

No Other Can Fill His Place

To the Editor:

No one has ever done more to keep us informed on the activities of Congress than has Father Coughlin. No one ever did more to instruct us on good government and sound money. No one has done more to retard the forces of Communism. No one is more capable, better equipped, more courageous, honest and sincere in his purpose really to help the working man and his family than the beloved priest of Royal Oak.

Father Coughlin has millions of friends who really appreciate his efforts on their behalf. It is true, the results of the election were disappointing but, after all, this was to have been expected in the face of tremendous odds.

I hope that Father Coughlin will answer the call of the many people who are sure to ask him to continue his courageous struggle on their behalf.

—C. F. Ellsperman.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Loyalty Cost Her Chance for Job

To the Editor:

Please permit me space to express my hearty and sincere appreciation for the manner in which this truthful paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, presents true facts, also for the separate page, the "People Speak."

On different occasions I was unfortunate to miss some of my copies, and have found myself lost, as I look forward with greatest interest for the end of the week, when I shall receive my paper. I read it entirely through before I can do anything else.

As a sincere member of the NUSJ, circumstances took me to Sharon, Pa., this last summer. While there I was transferred to a Sharon unit, and encountered difficulty securing employment. I was befriended by a young woman who offered to help me to secure a good paying position (which was in her power) but she openly asked me to denounce the National Union, before she would be able to assist me. **The result was that I am a stronger adherent to Father Coughlin's principles than ever before.**

I went to the employment bureau where I obtained a lesser job for less money, only then I realized how much social justice meant to me. I would sacrifice whatever the price may be but I shall never give up the principles of social justice.

—Mrs. Catherine R. Scheir.
Erie, Pa.

"Class in Economics" Needs It's Teacher

To the Editor

With Father Coughlin's voluntary departure from the radio, the American people have been dismissed from the world's largest "classroom" where they could obtain and have obtained a wonderful education in the science of economics. It is difficult to believe that this great educator, this most priestly priest, this most courageous leader, is now no longer educating and leading us.

We need Father Coughlin now more than ever. We need his leadership, we need his instructions.

I would like to raise a plea through SOCIAL JUSTICE, for Father Coughlin to return to the air. We need him and we want him.

—James R. Hickey.
Locust Valley, L. I.

If the People Would Only Think

To the Editor:

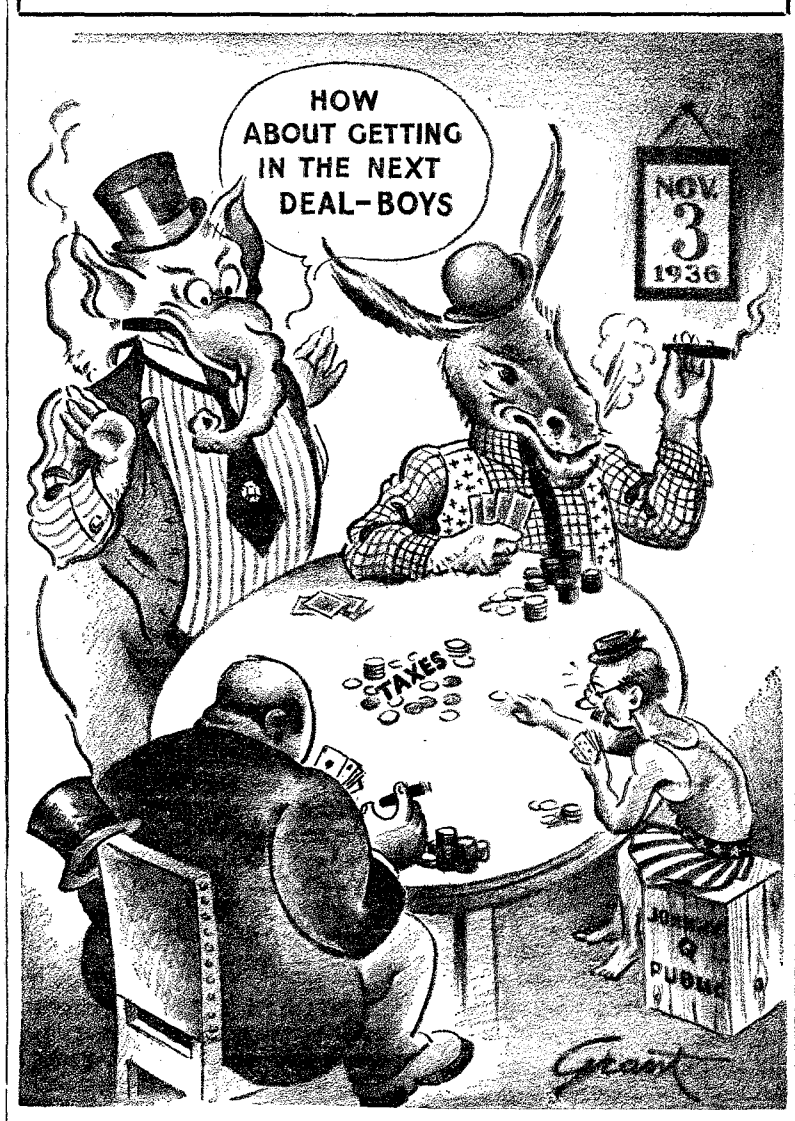
Born of a different faith or denomination from yours, I wish to state that, for one, still able to think, believe that Father Coughlin was at all times telling the people of this nation the truth, and did more to awaken the masses than anybody else in this campaign. He fought the battle for the people and the working man, particularly.

Some wise man once said: "Only ten per cent of the people are able to think." Edison, amending, said: "only two per cent can."

Father Coughlin's last radio broadcast was the sanest piece of common sense I ever heard in my life, and I am sorry that he saw fit to cease your wonderful addresses. I hope that he may continue soon.

—J. R. King.
Los Angeles, Calif.

THE GAME GOES ON



—Drawn especially for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Either way, he's up against old hands.

Social Justice Still Published

To the Editor:

I am constantly looking forward with interest and pleasure to the receipt each week of our valuable paper; and the week of all weeks (when your publication would be certain to contain news of great moment—the last broadcast, the returns of local National Union candidates in the election, and the third instalment of "America's Forgotten Women" by Mary Ellen Hill) would have to be the issue to be lost in transit and fail to reach me.

After inquiring daily at the local post office without result, I was informed by a mail carrier that **rumor was afloat to the effect that you discontinued SOCIAL JUSTICE.** This made me feel hopeless and disheartened until, about a week later, I received the issue for Nov. 23!

For a while I thought that for some reason there was no issue published on Nov. 16, until I observed the volume number at the top of page 1.

—William H. Herrmann.
Eatontown, N. J.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is not the first instance of rumors of this sort. They were more common during the recent campaign. The postal employe was misinformed. SOCIAL JUSTICE is still in publication and will continue to be as long as its readers wish it. When, or if it stops publication, it will not sneak away in the night, but will do so openly and only by request of its own subscribers if they no longer want it. Then we will say so and TELL WHY.

When We Need Leader Most

To the Editor:

Are we going to stand by and let Father Coughlin go off the air when we need him the most and he needs our every support? He has fought our battles for us and sacrificed his life for us and we did not appreciate him. So I am asking you to write and tell him we want him back on the air.

—Mrs. Emma V. Jones.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Thanks to Indiana Members, Guests

To NUSJ Members of Indiana:

I wish to express my appreciation for your splendid co-operation in helping to make Father Coughlin's Indiana rally a success.

Thousands of kind letters containing payments for the rally tickets which were mailed to each member have come to me and to the Royal Oak office. In order to curtail expenses individual acknowledgements will not be sent for these letters and money. Therefore, may I say on behalf of our great leader, "Thank you."

In an effort to complete the records of this splendid rally, may I ask all members to make final settlement for tickets, by mailing the money and returns to the Royal Oak office.

—Walter W. H. Baertschi.
Rally Chairman.

Optimism in Jersey

To the Editor:

The election is over for some. For others, "We have not begun to fight."

Platitudes will not win social justice for us or our posterity. The battle will then proceed as we locate "public enemy No. 1" who in our case happens to be the local press, and I suggest that we do something about it besides shedding copious tears. We must sell more SOCIAL JUSTICE papers.

Three things are paramount: first, a complete cleanout of all double crossers, cowards in action, and traitors. Secondly, economic pressure on the publishers of the song of hate, and plenty of fund raising projects for all seasons, so that we will be able to lay the foundation for a financially and morally sound fighting organization, where traitorless and trustworthy officers will enjoy the co-operation of loyal and undivided membership.

Eugene F. Flannery.
Bayonne, N. J.

Need for Plenty

To the Editor:

As one of the middle class, I know something of this idea "overproduction," being the cause of the depression. My family alone could spend $1,500 for furniture. We need a home of our own. My friends and I know good clothes when we see them and like to wear them. Most of us buy cheap things that we clean, press, and nurse along into years of service.

There is only one material that we can have too much of and make overproduction, and that is food. How many homes, (except for a few exclusive residential sections) have a good set of silver, a few fine pictures, and good furniture. There is no use to teach children about paintings, furniture, glassware, unless they can execute that knowledge in their own lives.

Young people are willing to sacrifice, to work hard if they only can see themselves getting somewhere. That means work, purchasing power, acquisition of things that make for a higher standard of living, and culture. But if work means the lowest possible wage, there will be no purchasing power for more than bread and rent. What is left over is called overproduction. Who started this word anyway?

—Dr. D. F. M.
Cleveland, Ohio.

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Catholic Laymen's League Called "Fake"

(Continued from Page 1)

papers of the land. **The Brooklyn Tablet sent out a reporter to find the Laymen's League.**

That man had a difficult time. Let him tell you about it:

"During the past two weeks many readers of **The Tablet** in various parts of the country have written asking information about the "Catholic Laymen's League," which has been strongly assailing Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, and securing widespread publicity. Newspapers and magazines have sent in inquiries. In their search for information some have confounded the organization with the Laymen's League associated with Mount Manresa and at least one has confused it with the Catholic Laymen's Association, of Georgia. Others have wondered as to the power, strength and influence of the organization.

"The headquarters or leaders of the society are not known in official Catholic circles in New York or Brooklyn. It has no ecclesiastical approbation.

Office Vacant Loft Near Waterfront

"The stationery of the organization places the headquarters at 18 Fletcher street, New York City, and gives the officers as Robert V. Daly, chairman; John E. McGowan, vice president, and William R. Wallace, secretary. None of these men are known in Catholic circles in New York City, as far as could be ascertained . They are not listed in the telephone book **and it has not been possible to get in touch with them.**

"The address, 18 Fletcher street, is a dilapidated building, similar to a storehouse, on a narrow street near the waterfront in Manhattan. A representative of **The Tablet** visiting there found the building unoccupied as far as could be seen save for a man sitting at a window on the second floor. The building has no name, no business directory, no elevator service. Going up to the second floor, **The Tablet** representative knocked at the first door and received no reply. The second door, without any name on it, was found open. A large man, wearing a sweater, was seated in a small, dark office, with only one window and apparently doing nothing . The man was asked if he could direct the caller to the headquarters of the Catholic Laymen's League. He replied saying: 'It is here.'

A Man, a Typewriter, a Can of Coffee

"The official title is the 'Catholic Laymen's League Opposed to Political Ecclesiasticism.' No one else was in the office which was furnished with the oldest equipment. On the gentleman's desk was a selection of literature, some of the books being 'Every Man a King,' 'The Road to War' and 'Familiar Quotations,' and also a can of tobacco and a can of coffee. Alongside the desk was a bottle of milk.

"The Tablet representative inquired as to the objects, history and membership of the organization, without securing much information. **The object seemingly was to oppose and expose Father Coughlin.** The membership is a secret, the gentleman asserting such a topic was irrelevant. An endeavor was made to see, or to make an engagement with Mr. Wallace, but this was denied as immaterial. The organization has existed only since the beginning of the election campaign. Its representative refused to give his name.

"In leaving, **The Tablet's** inquirer wondered why the press had given so much space and attention to a league which seemingly was so unrepresentative and mysterious."

Case Is Challenge to Newspapers

For the good name of journalism in America and for the sake of accuracy in the day's routine news—to say nothing at all of a matter of common fairness to Father Coughlin—there would seem to be a moral obligation on the part of the Associated Press and its member newspapers — and every other news service and newspaper that gave widespread publicity and credence to the original attack—to print not necessarily this expose, but to conduct their own investigations of the so-called "Catholic Laymen's League" and **PRINT THE RESULT!**

Attempts of SOCIAL JUSTICE to get any information out of the "smear" organization have been most unsatisfactory. We have been flooded with telegrams, as many as six in one day, completely unintelligible even when taken together.

This paper then wrote to the Laymen's League offering to open our columns to a complete story of **who, what, where and why** is the "Catholic Laymen's League." Naturally, we had no reply. In the light of **The Brooklyn Tablet's** enterprise, the reason is obvious.

There is no Laymen's League!

Instead of $10,000, which they offered to post for a debate in which Father Coughlin must defend himself from treason, **they did not have 10,000 cents!**

Communists do not need 100,000 votes to take over America. One man, a typewriter, a vacant store loft here and there, a supply of letterheads, with a "shot in the arm" or a long pull on a bottle of inspiration, and any newspaper in America will accomodate their publicity—especially if it is a "smear" of some press "whipping boy."

Yesterday it was Father Coughlin. Tomorrow it may be someone else. If the newspapers of America do not take upon themselves the job of running down these imposters or investigating these baseless "smears", their now fast-dwindling influence with readers will be completely lost. If the people of America lose faith in their newspapers, the last barrier to Communism, or any other invasion, will be gone. A free press is a nation's hope. A gullible press cannot be free. Nor is a smug, self-complacent press secure.

We repeat, the responsibility for exposing the Laymen's "fake" lies with the press of America that fell for their "smear" racket.

Letter Explains End of 'Catholic Laymen League'

The Brooklyn Tablet's enterprising exposure of a "smear" racket calling itself the "Catholic Laymen's League Opposed to Political Ecclesiasticism" is recounted in another column of today's SOCIAL JUSTICE. A purported "explanation" by the so-called "League" is given in the following letter to **The Tablet:**

"The Brooklyn Tablet,
"Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Dear Mr. Scanlan:

"We feel that your statements regarding us, in your last issue, were unnecessary and untrue.

"During the political campaign last fall we felt conscience bound to carry on our work, just as others did in their own respective ways. At the close of the campaign we ceased all activities, except the clearing up of some minor routine matters. Our organization disbanded over a week ago, which was the reason your reporter was unable to interview us. Stirring up all this bitterness will serve no good purpose.

"We trust that this statement will be given the same prominence and circulation that was given yours.

"So far as we are concerned, the matter is finally and definitely closed.

"Sincerely Yours
"John E. McGowan."

Editor's Note: The "matter" cannot be "finally and definitely closed" quite so easily. Calling an American citizen a traitor to the United States and a Catholic priest an "agent of the Ku Klux Klan" is not a matter to be laughed off so lightly. Criminal libel is still on the law books and men not lightly take to being called "traitor." No, Mr. McGowan, the matter cannot be closed quite so simply as sending a carbon copy of your letter to the **Brooklyn Tablet** to this office. The offer of SOCIAL JUSTICE remains open. We want from somebody in a responsible relation to your alleged "movement" the full, true and complete story of the **WHO, WHAT** and **WHY** of the "Catholic Laymens' League Opposed to Political Ecclesiasticism."

We agree most heartily with you that "stirring up all this bitterness will serve no good purpose"—for the people who stirred it up! May we remind you, on behalf of the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, however, that it was not **The Brooklyn Tablet** nor SOCIAL JUSTICE that "stirred up all this bitterness." You took upon yourselves the designation of "Catholic Laymen": both the official Catholic voice and spokesmen for the laity repudiate you.

Please, for your own sakes, give the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE the complete story!

Labor Directs Strikes Against 'Key' Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

The announced cause is the receipt of business by this parts manufacturer from the Chrysler corporation — business lost to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and given to Libbey-Owens Ford. The attitude of the strikers is that the receipt of this new business simply means that their fellow-employes at Pittsburgh will but suffer by the change in suppliers.

Libbey-Owens Ford supplies not only glass but a majority of all laminated glass, or safety glass, to the automotive industry.

What is causing these strikes? First of all there is more and more the conviction on the part of labor that it is entitled to a **just and annual living wage**—a bonus does not take care of a living wage. What labor is seriously interested in is security—a steady income. Workers know that extra income will be spent as soon as earned. They would prefer to earn $1,800 or $2,000 minimum in steady wages in 1937—over a dozen bonuses!

Workers Read Financial Page!

The "share-the-wealth tax" bill, so-called, is causing the great corporations to disburse extra dividends, and this dividend disbursement is carried in bold type in the press of the nation. In a single week over $800-million in dividends was announced following the election.

In 1929 dividends amounted to $5,100,000,000—it is expected that 1936 will surpass the dividend disbursement of 1929.

Intelligent labor reads the financial pages Intelligent labor knows that labor is underpaid and intelligent labor is more and more acquainted with the fact that wealth, as the papal encyclical says, is **"concentrated into the hands of the few, who are not the owners but only the trustees and directors of invested funds and who operate them at their own good pleasure."**

Labor reads these announcements of bonuses and dividends. It certainly got an education in the recent political campaign that recovery is here. Now that recovery is here, labor realizes that it is high time to put in operation the legal right of labor to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing for a just and living annual wage.

The great manufacturers—for example, in the automotive industry — manufacture very little of the entire car. They buy in a strictly competitive market the parts that enter into the manufacture and assembly of an automobile. For example, Fisher makes the bodies for all General Motors cars and Briggs for Ford and Lincoln and many of Chrysler cars. The wheels, the tires, the spark plugs, the batteries, the glass, the upholstery, the springs: part after part is independently manufactured and in turn sold to the car manufacturer. All these parts are purchased on extremely close markets, by competitive bidding.

Low Cost Drive Hits Labor's Wage

In many instances the "state of business" of the parts manufacturer does not justify the living wage on present budgets. Labor is giving these very parts manufacturers a tremendous boost by bringing to the attention of the car manufacturers the fundamental fact that, in a strict competitive market, **price may be driven too low to be productive of any good!**

As Chrysler closes, Chrysler must realize that the frames that come from Midland or the brakes or starters that come from Bendix must be paid for in terms that permit Midland Steel company or Bendix to recognize labor's right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing. And above all, the right of labor to receive a just and annual living wage!

If this requires a higher price for the part, then the manufacturer must be made to realize that the first moral tax on productive industry is the just wage, **a tax to be levied before dividends or profits are available!**

The Labor Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE interviewed an industrialist who had come up through the ranks of labor, who knew its problems, who has made his money in industry. He frankly conceded that the **abnormal greed of his fellow-manufacturers was responsible for every labor difficulty in America.** Few of them ever worked, he said. They are selected, in many instances, out of banks; but whether they worked or were invited in to the high positions of industrial management, seemingly made little difference. Even those who once had worked themselves are oftentimes cold to the cries for justice, and are far removed from contact with the men at work . They have lost the touch with labor. Without that touch how can they understand?

So far labor should be congratulated in its present activities. Though strikes and lockouts are immoral, unless industry will sit down and recognize labor's inherent right to organize and its natural right to bargain collectively, strikes **become moral!**

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Federal Reserve Suit Plans Rushed

Money Writer Scores Ruse of "Inflation"

(The following article on currency inflation was written by W. F. Hammond in the Bridgeport, Conn., "Life.")

Considerable misapprehension exists in the popular mind, fostered by the banking fraternity in general, concerning the "dangers" of currency inflation, or to use the correct term, currency expansion. "It will cause living costs to skyrocket, work hardship on the poor," they cry; "paper money, with nothing back of it," and so on and so on.

Well, let's look at the record, as Al Smith would say. During the last 30 months the government has issued $27-billion in bonds (including refunding of some earlier issues). Of these bonds the banks now hold 60 per cent, or $16,200,000,000, which would seem to indicate they are well satisfied with the security back of them.

"Fountain Pen" Money Cited

Incidentally, these bonds were not paid for with cash, **but with what Father Coughlin has aptly described as "fountain pen money,"** or bank checks. That is, the banks credited the money to the government and authorized it to draw on them for the amount involved. Not a single dollar of new money was created, it will be observed, and as each check was paid the cash quickly found its way back to the banks in the form of deposits. So that while the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker now have no more money in their pockets than before, the banks have acquired $16,200,000,000 in bonds, on which the taxpayers must pay nearly half a billion dollars interest every year as well as the principal when the bonds mature, as bonds have an unpleasant habit of doing.

And to make matters worse, despite this huge expansion of the national debt, living costs have advanced all along the line and millions of men, women and children are still dependent on the dole for their daily bread.

Government Only Acts for People

A good many people have come to look upon the government as an independent body, with assets and liabilities peculiar to itself. This is incorrect. The government is simply the agent of the people who, for purposes of administration, have given it their power of attorney, subject only to limitations of the Constitution. Should the agent fail to discharge his duties satisfactorily, he can be removed by means of the ballot.

Bearing this in mind, it should be evident that the credit of the "government" is really the credit of the people it represents, so that every dollar of its bonds and currency alike are backed, not only by the greatest stock of gold of any nation on earth, but by the combined wealth of the country's more than 120-million inhabitants. If the security behind the bonds is good—and judging from the billions in bonds taken by the bankers it is—then it should be good for currency issued in place of these bonds, the latter being no greater obligation than the former—less, in fact, since it has no interest charge to pay.

So long as the banks can control the amount of money in circulation, so long can they control the demand for it. For this reason the banks would fight any plan to expand currency even were every dollar of added currency backed by $2 in gold. "Tight" money means higher interest on loans, bonuses to be paid by borrowers, foreclosures, etc., while an abundance of money means less need of borrowing from the banks.

Bankers Dodge Tax, Bonds Tax Free

Another bad feature of this huge store of bonds now being held by the banks is that it enables the banks to evade their just share of the tax burden. The law making these bonds tax free was class legislation of the rankest kind, shifting a considerable share of the tax load from those best able to pay it to those least able to pay!

During the past year one big corporation after another has been redeeming its bonds with money obtained from new issues of stock, thereby saving millions of dollars in bond interest. If this is good business for industry, it should be good business for the government, which might profitably reduce its heavy bonded indebtedness by redeeming outstanding bonds with new currency to be issued by the government, as far as this can be accomplished without producing too wide a disparity between prices and wages. Also, **Congress should make it illegal for any bank to issue its own currency, reserving this right exclusively to the government.**

This proposed substitution of currency for bonds would accomplish a twofold benefit: Not only would it save billions of dollars in bond interest in the long run, but it would make it necessary for the banks to put their money to work instead of tying it up in tax exempt bonds thereby encouraging productive enterprises and opening new avenues of employment.

No other plan has thus far been presented that promises to put an end to the debasing, uneconomic and un-American dole.

Plans Credit Curb

The Federal Reserve System has set out to further tighten its grip on the real wealth of the nation.

Marriner S. Eccles, Reserve Board chairman, announces that he will clamp down on credit against surplus funds which have poured into Wall Street since the board's decision to raise member bank reserve requirements several months ago.

This means that the real money which the Reserve System called in against its fictitious credit operations will be seriously restricted as a loan base to industry at a time when industry is vitally in need of financial assistance.

The reserve board, it is reported, would not wield its club on excess reserves until after the first of the year, because such action at the moment would bring a backlash of protest from many industrialists who are stepping up production.

Philadelphia Man Asks Injunction

Confident of his constitutional grounds, John D. Montgomery, Philadelphia money authority, went forward with plans this week to win favorable court action on his suit to prevent the Federal Reserve System from making further issues of "fountain pen" money.

Montgomery met a setback recently when the District of Columbia Supreme Court dismissed his suit on a technicality.

His petition in the District court asked that the privately-owned and operated Federal Reserve banks be enjoined from issuing any more currency notes through a power "illegally delegated to them" under the Federal Reserve Act.

Basing his plea on Article 1 of the Constitution, Mr. Montgomery pointed out that only Congress has the right to coin and regulate the value of money and that the Reserve System has gained a "strangle-hold control" of the government's monetary program.

Justice Joseph W. Cox refused to review the suit, holding that Montgomery's petition should have shown "more specifically how he was injured" by Federal Reserve operations.

After dismissing the action, Justice Cox granted the plaintiff's lawyers' permission to file an amended petition setting forth the charges in greater detail.

Montgomery asked that the government be required to withdraw from circulation the private-profit Federal Reserve notes and destroy them. He further requested that the banks be ordered to render a full accounting of profits, and relinquish all their surplus funds to the Treasury.

District Attorney Leslie C. Garnett contended Montgomery as an individual could show no special injury by Federal Reserve functions and therefore had no standing in court.

H. Eugene Gardner, counsel for Montgomery, declared Reserve banks were gleaning an illegal profit of $112-million a year through their delegated power to issue the people's money.

NEWS AND VIEWS ON MONEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three hundred millions more of privately-created money will be ink-potted into existence this month by the Federal Reserve System . . . Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announces he will ask for that amount of new money for the government's $1,487,000,000 mid-December financing program . . . It will boost treasury borrowing to $770,-million since July, just $20-million above the president's estimate of probable total borrowings.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Joseph Mercadante, shipping operator, brings equity action against Myron J. Brown, vice-president of the Empire Trust Company, alleging that Brown collected the exorbitant fee of $20,000 from him for obtaining a bank loan of $85,000 . . . Testifies that the bank executive told him that the $20,000 payment "was not excessive" in view of previous services performed by the bank.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Leon Fraser, executive of the First National Bank of the City of New York, urges that Congress extend the president's dictatorial powers over the dollar when it expires next January . . . Also advocates that the president's "discretionary authority in tariff matters be renewed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Treasury Department, after nationwide survey, reports state taxes have increased 50 per cent in the last three years, excluding only the property tax.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Commodity prices have shot upward, many important staples having established new highs since 1929, authorities on the exchanges report.

CHICAGO, ILL. — Utilities Power and Light Co., international utility giant, files suit in Federal court for $3-million against its former president, Harley L. Clarke . . . Suit charges Clarke "devised schemes and artifices to defraud the company and obtain, convert and misappropriate to his own use moneys and property through a series of colorable transactions" . . . Clarke founded the utility in 1915.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Mrs. Ethel E. Gleason of this city asks the United States Supreme Court to take a hand in her suit against a brokerage concern now pending in the Federal District Court of New York . . . Unless the Supreme Court takes jurisdiction away from the New York court, she asserts, case will not be brought to trial for at least 18 months and she and her children "may become objects of public charity." . . . Suit charges that H. M. Byllesby and Co., New York stock brokers, "had sold unsound and worthless securities" to her, and had caused her to invest funds of her estate in a way not permitted by New Hampshire laws.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The country's banks, of which about 75 per cent are controlled by the Federal Reserve System, are the creditors for approximately half of the federal government's debts.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Treasury Secretary Morgenthau announces that the new congress will be asked to extend President Roosevelt's power to further devalue the dollar and the Treasury's authority to maintain the secret $2-billion stabilization fund.

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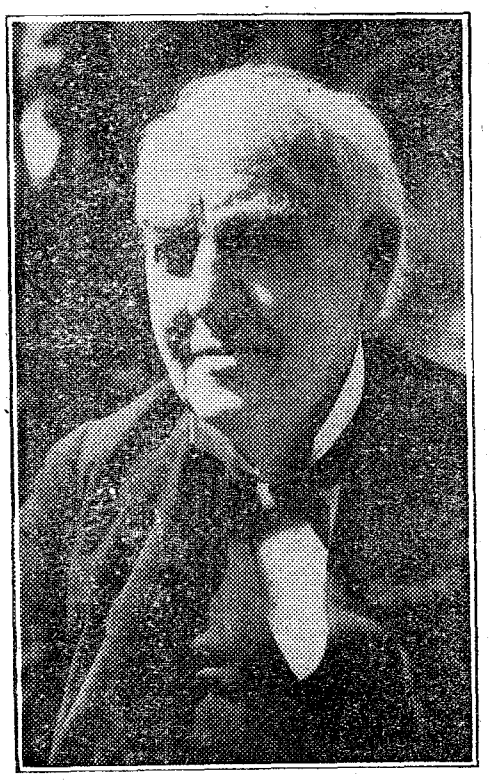
"ILL FARES THE LAND . . "

Edison

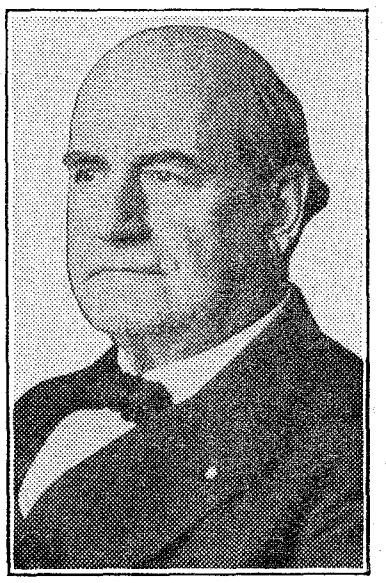


"It is a terrible situation when the government must go into debt and submit to ruinous interest charges at the hands of men who control the fictitious value of gold. If our country can issue bonds it can also issue currency. Both are promises to pay, but one promise fattens the usurer, the other helps the people." —*Acme.*

Lindbergh

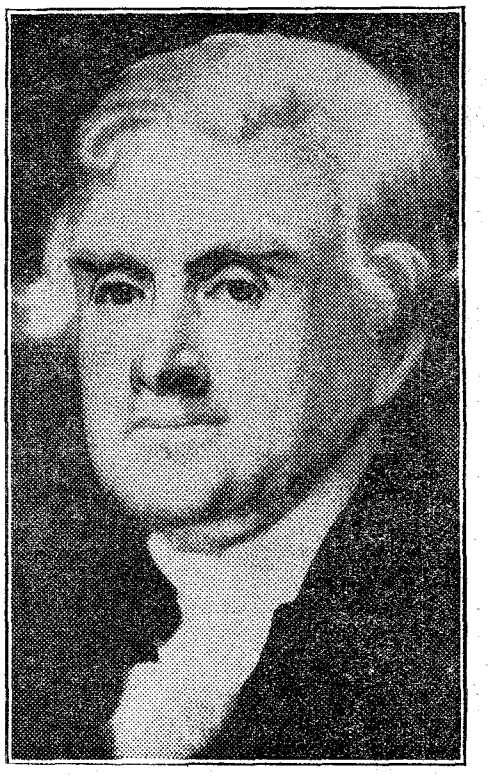
The late Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., declared in 1918: "We pay to the banks from eleven to fifteen billion dollars interest annually—enough to run the government." —*Acme.*

Bryan



William Jennings Bryan's immortal words are still timely — "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." —*Keystone.*

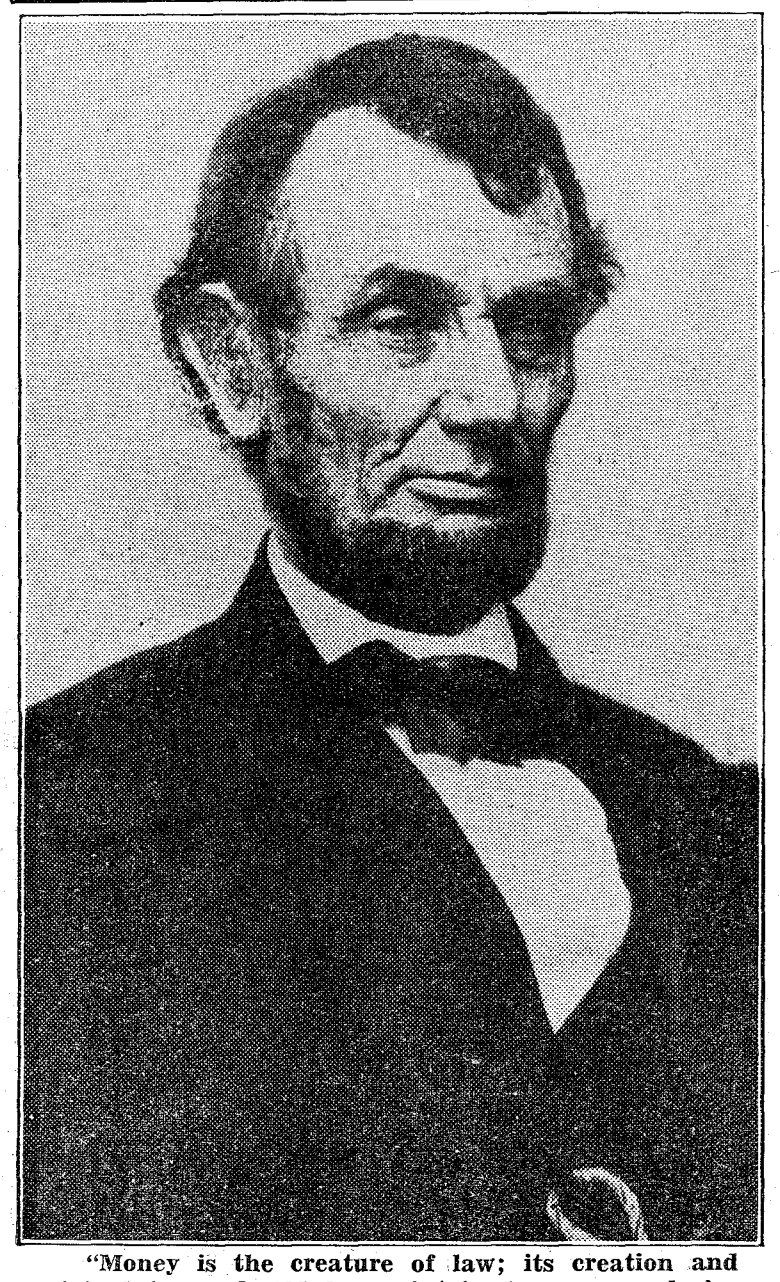
Jefferson



"If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered." —*Ewing Galloway.*

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."
—Oliver Goldsmith

Lincoln

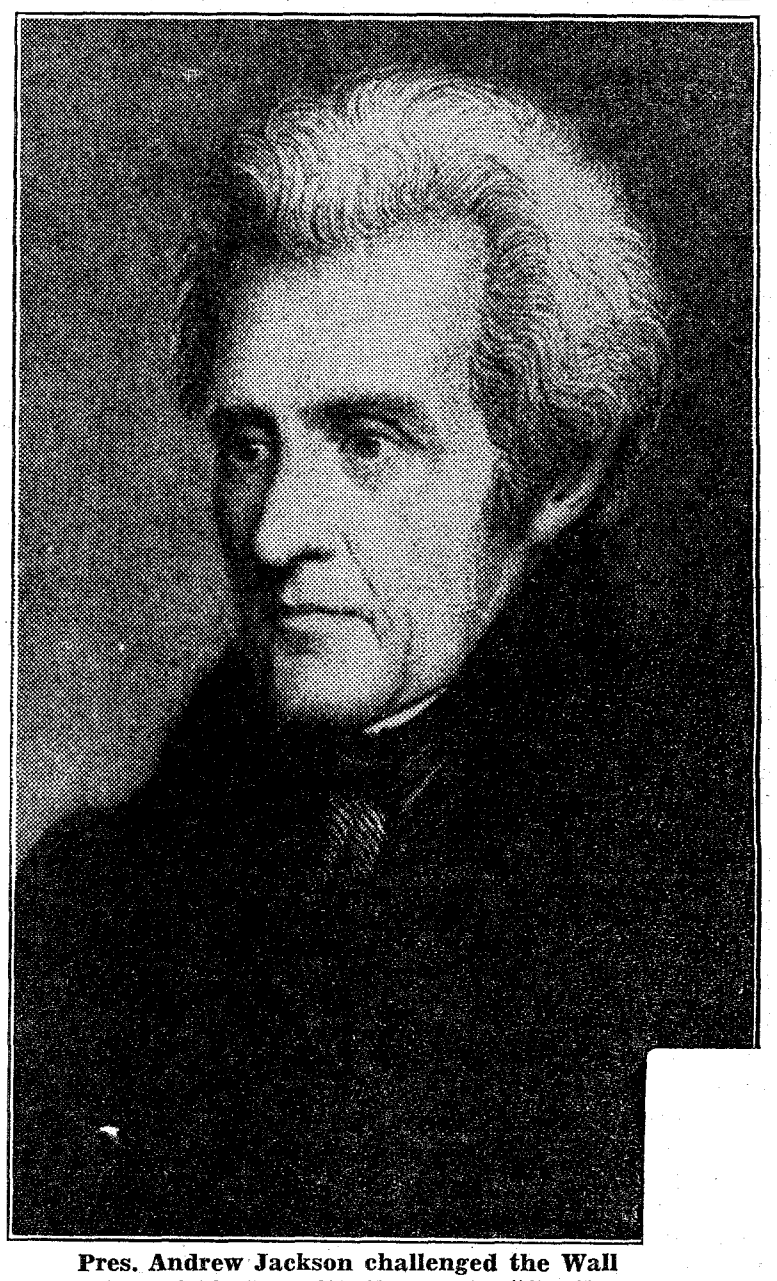


"Money is the creature of law; its creation and original issue should be maintained as an exclusive monopoly of the National Government. The needs of all can best be served by issuing national currency and credit through the operation of a national banking system." —*Ewing Galloway.*

Prof. Irving Fisher, noted Yale University economist: "We must live up to Article 1 of the Constitution, under which Congress is supposed to regulate the value of money." —*Wide World.*

Senator William E. Borah recently said: "The czars never had such power as the Federal Reserve." *Wide World.*

Jackson



Pres. Andrew Jackson challenged the Wall Streeters of his day with the words: "Gentlemen, I am convinced that you used the funds of the (United States) bank to speculate in the breadstuffs of the country. You are a den of vipers and thieves." —*Ewing Galloway.*

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